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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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The BELLIGERENT SCHOOLMASTER And the BELLICOSE EDITOR.

In a part of the country where the teacher is still credited with vast mental range and encyclopedic knowledge—and is not regarded as a harmless drudge—there lived and "conducted classes" a long, raw-boned mountaineer named Hill. He was a man of amazing industry and possessed of diplomas of learning, but he retained in rich luxuriance the unpruned colloquial speech of his native mountains—a speech which took grotesque liberties with grammar and idiom.

Now this Hill was, among other things, a "great hand for the gals," as he elegantly phrased it, and in their company he took a satisfaction which overflowed in grins and cackles and uncouth compliments. Even here, however, he had, like Washington Irving's immortal Ichabod Crane—whom, in general, he rather closely resembled—an eye upon the practical side of things. In short, he was apt to look with special favor upon young women who were blessed with rich fathers.

Now, in the same region in which this schoolmaster held sway lived a gentleman who undertook to supply the community with the local news in weekly installments, and, to that end, maintained a plant consisting of a hand press of respectable age and an office force of one compositor.

Naturally Mr. Harris, the editor, was a man in high consideration; no political or social function was complete without him. Naturally, also, Mr. Hill, the schoolmaster, was a person of equal if not superior consideration, and likewise much in demand for all manner of festivities. Both gentlemen went at least as cheerfully as they were bid—and neither ever missed one of these delightful dances which were a feature of Wauhatchie society. Both the editor and the schoolmaster danced vilely—and each regarded his own capers with much complacency. These facts are interesting but not essential; the point is that both the editor and the schoolmaster, by chance, fixed their affections upon the same lady—a local heiress. At first good friends, they presently began to look at each other out of the corners of their eyes and then settled down to a deadly rivalry marked by an uncompromising attitude of mutual scorn—a scorn which neither took the pains to hide.

The lady in the case was not wiser or more beautiful than the general run of girls, but she had the astuteness which belongs to the sex, and she held the balance so true between the two rivals that neither could claim any long-continued advantage.

It so happened that the learned Mr. Hill had as assistant a harmless drudge who, as is the way of some foolish schoolmasters, set his boys to write compositions, many and long, and Mr. Harris, as befitted a public-spirited editro, offered a prize for the best composition on a matter of public interest," written by a pupil of the school in which the whole town of Wauhatchie took pride. But, because he hated Mr. Hill, Mr. Harris stipulated that the editor was to be the sole arbiter of merit. These compositions "on matters of public interest" were duly written, doubtless with much painful thought and more chewing of the tops of innocent penholders on the part of the youthful authors. The results of their labors were handed to the editor, and the editor awarded his prize—a year's subscription to The Wauhatchie News. Further, he published the prize essay in his columns. This juvenile scrawl was not remarkable in any special way, but it was outspoken about a matter of local politics which was at that time making bad blood. What was worse, the youngster who wrote it—a pugnacious youth—had ventured to assume a position which did not at all agree with the stand which the schoolmaster had judged it wise to take on the same subject. Reading the effusion now in a public print and proclaimed in scare head lines as a prize essay by a pupil of his school, he learned Mr. Hill fairly boiled with indignation. His enemy had played him a scurvy trick, and he must have revenge. He seized his hat, and still holding on to the offending newspaper, set out to find the editor. This he had no difficulty in doing. The faithful servant of the pen and the public was in his sanctum with the lone compositor and several loafers who spent much time there. In the midst of this sleepy senate appeared suddenly the indignant Mr. Hill—very red in the face and agitating his newspaper—and declared with great vehemence that he objected to that so-called prize essay. He began to sling his mountain lingo about recklessly and even indulged in threats of personal violence—at which the editor smiled pleasantly. Then the schoolmaster, beside himself, made for the editor with his fists, whereupon the compositor and two burly loafers promptly collared him and hustled him away, swearing in a manner that would have given infinite delight to the innocent boys over whom he presided—and, doubtless, shocked the young ladies to death.

All the next day the schoolmaster explained the mysteriese of the pons asinorum to a lot of blockheads or made the same blockheads recite Latin verbs. The young villains had evidently heard all about the scene in the office of the Wauhatchie News. They tittered and talked in corners when he was busy—and the young lady members of the school were especially maddening.

Poor Hill stood at his blackboard and fumed. Was it not enough that this meddling Harris should be perpetually in his way with the lovely—and wealthy—Miss Carry-May? No! the fellow must print in his confounded little paper things containing reprehensible and—what was infinitely worse—impolitic doctrines. Then he had the impudence to proclaim these things as "prize essays"—of the pupils of Wauhatchie academy! The pupils know—and Miss Carry-May would know of it, too. Harris would certainly tell her if nobody else did. It was intolerable.

Hill's wrath having cooked thus all day, he set out as soon as school was dismissed to find the editor once more. This time he met him on the street.

"I want to speak to you, Mr. Harris," said Mr. Hill, sidling up awkwardly to the place where his enemy stood.

"I am at your service, sir," said Mr. Harris, looking bored, "but be brief; I am in something of a hurry."

"I want," said Mr. Hill, without further ceremony, "to fight you."

"I don't see the use of that," said Mr. Harris.

"You must apologize," said Mr. Hill.

"I certainly shall not," said Mr. Harris.

"Then I'm going to lick you right now and here," said Mr. Hill, flying into a great rage and making windwith his arms.

"Not now or here," said Mr. Harris, coolly. "I am no street brawler. I am, as you are aware, a justice of the peace, and I do not propose to get myself hauled before the mayor—even to oblige you. I shall be more than pleased to meet you at some more convenient season in some retired spot outside the town limits. At present I am going to supper." And Harris turned on his heel, linked his arm in that of a friend, who had been a curious observer of this scene, and strolled slowly on down the village street. Hill, left thus unceremoniously, stood and stared—his mouth open—the picture of helpless fury. Then he rushed after the editor, shouting a torrent of speech, in all of which the word "fight" alone was articulate.

Harris turned.

"I told you," said he to Hill angrily, "that I was going to supper," and he resumed his walk. This time Hill, after standing like a lost man and gazing after Harris for a moment, swung round in his turn and strode off in the opposite direction. He walked violently, slinging his arms.

The worst of it was that when the schoolmaster met Miss Carry-May the young woman, instead of answering his grins and compliments with smiles as she had been used to do, was apt now to turn her head and giggle, and when the wretched Hill tried to explain she giggled more than ever. It might be supposed from this that the editor was in high favor. But in that view he was evidently mistaken.

The editor came back from "up the county" some time during the next week, and called immediately upon Miss Carry-May. He was received with frowns. Miss Carry-May told him frankly that she could not respect a coward. Everybody knew, she said, that he had declined to fight the schoolmaster—afterward he had run away—and, well, she, for one, was surprised. The editor, who had it very bad, was dumfounded at this view of the matter, and hemmed and hawed at a fearful rate. Miss Carry-May took advantage of his confusion to overwhelm him with reproaches.

"I never thought you would be a coward," she insisted, and was so clearly distressed that the editor sprang to his feet and declared he would go after Hill at once and thrash him within an inch of his life. Before Miss Carry-May, now a little frightened, could stop him he was gone out into the night.

With all possible speed he made his way to the schoolmaster's dwelling and rang the bell with a jangle that alarmed the quiet household in which Mr. Hill was a boarder. A little boy—one of Hill's pupils—came to the door, and, to the question put as to Mr. Hill's whereabouts, replied with very round eyes that the schoolmaster had just left the house with no more explanation than that he was going "up the road a piece." The editor started. That was the phrase Hill used to employ when he was going to see a "gal"—and what girl could there be but Miss Carry-May? His enemy must have passed him in the dark.

The editor left the boy still staring, and retraced his steps hastily. As he came opposite Miss Carry-May's house again, sure enough, he heard Hill's unmistakable nervous cackle within. Miss Carry-May's voice was not audible.

The editor did not go in. Instead he went to his room. In the morning the schoolmaster received a note which read:

"Sir: I have been waiting for you to name a time and place for the encounter you were so kind as to suggest to me the other day. You have sent me no word. May I venture to offer a suggestiin in my turn? If it be agreeable to you, I will meet you in 'Dead Man's Hollow' at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Kindly bring your gun.

(Signed) "JOHN HARRIS."

This note was delivered to Mr. Hill in his schoolroom, and produced a curious effect. Mr. Hill had been in a villainously bad humor. Now he twisted excitatically in his chair as he read, his face spread into a wonderful grin.

"Tell Mr. Harris," said he to the boy, "I'll be there."

All the rest of the day he was notably preoccupied and fidgety, and several times the pupils heard him chuckle to himself. About half past 4, having at that time dismissed the last lingerer, Mr. Hill, from the window of his schoolroom, saw Mr. Harris walking by in the direction of Dead Man's Hollow, which, by the way, was a lone spot in the pines, and the reputed scene of a murder. The editor was accompanied by the same gentleman who had been his companion at the time of the street encounter. The two men walked rapidly, and Harris' face wore an expression of much grimness.

When the pair were well past the house and out of sight around a curve in the road, Mr. Hill laughed aloud all to himself, and followed slowly. Just as he reached the edge of the town he met a buggy. In the buggy was Miss Carry-May and a man with red hair. Miss Carry-May bowed, and the buggy drove on. Mr. Hill turned to look after it, and seemingly forgot to turn again; for, instead of going to Dead Man's Hollow, he walked straight home. The editor and his friend waited for him at the appointed place a full half-hour—then they came back to town, and went without delay to Mr. Hill's place of residence. There they learned that the schoolmaster had just gone toward the station carrying a small handbag. They followed in haste, and were in time to see the tail end of the southbound train disappearing a mile down the track. Then the editor swore in his slow way, and the two trudged back to town again.

A little later Mr. Harris rang Miss Carry-May's doorbell. He was ushered into the parlor and found the young woman arrayed in her most becoming frock and very busy entertaining a strange gentleman with red hair. Miss Carry-May looked startled, but introduced the stranger as the Rev. Mr. Jopling. Mr. Jopling, basking luxuriously in the lady's smiles, kept up an incessant flow of small talk, and was evidently good for the evening. Clearly there was no chance for Mr. Harris tonight, and he took himself off in a state of mind which beggars description.

At his room he found a note in a strange, wild handwriting.

"Dear Harris—We are both of us euchred. I ain't going to fight for no gal alive—especially not one that is spoke for already. This one is going to marry that red-headed parson. She told me so last night.

"Yours truly, T. HILL."

That night the editor did not sleep. Hill came back Monday morning—the duel had been set for Friday—entirely cured of his warlike fever. He was very friendly with the editor—who received his advances with very bad grace—ignored Miss Carry-May utterly, and was presently a violent admirer of another of the young women of Wauhatchie. The editor, for his part, withdrew from society, and his leaders took on a tone of chronic misanthropy.

Miss Carry-May, it seems, did actually, in time, marry the parson with red hair.—New York Times.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

The most remarkable photographs of lightning on record have been made by a Hamburger named Walter. They show that a flash lasting 8-10,000 of a second is preceded by at least five smaller flashes separated by 4-10,000 of a second.

The street beggars in Barcelona have entered into a solemn covenant to withdraw from circulation all the two-centime pieces which they receive from the charitable public, so as to compel their benefactors to give them the coin next in value—viz., five centimes.

The flying frog is found in Borneo. He uses an expansive membrane on each of his feet in sailing from tree to tree. The webs enable him to do this in the same way as the wings of our modern flying machines enable their inventors to remain for a time in the air.

The best designed flying machines were the pterodactyls, the huge flying reptiles of the Cretaceous period, which had wings 2 7-10 meters long, but small narrow bodies and bones much lighter than those of the birds of today. Their flight must have been as easy as that of the butterfly.

One of the latest sights in Paris is the feat performed by a Dane named Baptiste. The human family have generally thought it prudent to leave walking head downward to flies and other insects fitted for it by nature, but Baptiste seems to treat it as quite a light matter. He straps a small pad to the top of his head, then, standing on his hands, he lets himself down on to his head, when he proceeds to get over the ground by a series of short, jerky jumps. While in this position the man is able to perform several of the everyday acts of life with apparent ease.

Fantastic escapes from death were by no means uncommon features of the Boer war. There was exhibited some time ago in the museum of the Royal United Service Institution one of Queen Victoria's chocolate boxes, in the lid of which is still deeply imbedded a Mauser bullet. To that same collection there has just been added an even more remarkable relic. This is a silver cigarette holder case, which was struck by a bullet at a distance of 1200 yards while it was in the pocket of a captain of the Imperial Yeomanry. The curious part about it is that the officer was not aware until afterward that he had been struck, although the bullet also pierced the sovereign purse and cigarette case which he was carrying in the same pocket.

In the Carpinteria valley, a few miles from the city of Santa Barbara, Cal., there is a mammoth grapevine. It was planted in 1842 by Joaquin Lugo de Ayala, and has therefore just completed its taree-score years. The first election in Santa Barbara county under American rule was held beneath its ample shade. This latest candidate for the world's record is double from the surface of the ground up; the two parts are knit together in a David and Jonathan-like embrace to a height of about five feet seven inches, where they separate into huge branches, the largest having a circumference of 3 feet. Six inches above the ground the vine measures 8 feet and 5 1-2 inches in circumference and it covers an area of 115 square (the whole back yard), sixty posts supporting the frame work. The owner says that, were provisions made, it would spread over a greater surface, but it is pruned every year. Fabulous tales are told of the grapes this vine produces. That it did actually yield ten tons in a recent season seems to be authentic.

The greatest pumping plant in the world is one which draws 3,000,000 gallons of water a day 387 miles to the gold fields at Bula Bulling, Australia.

MUSINGS OF A MECHANIC

WHY HE STOPPED VOTING THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Under Free Trade Working Men Always Have Hard Times and Under Protection Prosperity is the Rule—Support Party Which Makes Labor in Demand.

A mechanic of our city, a good one, too, who fought gallantly for four years in the Confederate Army, and has voted the Democratic ticket regularly until recently, remarked to a few friends at a recent social event while they were enjoying cigars after luncheon as follows: "The war was nearly over, and one cold, disagreeable night I was on outpost duty as a picket when all at once the question flashed upon me, 'What was I fighting and enduring the hardships of camp life for, anyway?' The answer came back as usual 'Fighting for my niggers.' I soliloquized, 'I have not got nor never had a nigger.' I was in the same fix as the balance of my company—no worse or no better off. We were all fighting for something which we did not have. The war from that day lost interest to me, but I served my time out and was honorably discharged." Continuing in the same reminiscent mood he said: "I was for Cleveland and reform up to 1893, when the object lesson was as plain to me as had been the reason why I had been in the Confederate Army. In that year I was walking on my uppers, and it was with the utmost difficulty that I procured enough to supply my family with the necessaries of life. I was, or thought I was, for free trade, but by the actual working of the Wilson-Gorman bill I saw the industries of the country paralyzed, and skilled, as well as all other kinds of labor, idle and most of the mechanics as hard up as I was. There was a cause for this general depression, of course, and I concluded it was too much Democratic free trade. I am not versed on the intricacies of the tariff, but a blind man can see the difference between '93 and now, and cannot but know, if he will think, that under free trade working men always have hard times, and under protection prosperity. I now have more work than I can do, at good prices, and in the future expect to vote to benefit myself and family by acting with the party which has wrought the wonderful change in less than ten short years. I am not a politician, further than in the future to lay aside prejudice, war issues and what I used to be, and vote not as I shot, but with the party or policy which puts money in my pocket as a recompense for labor, and at the same time makes labor in demand throughout the entire country. America for Americans before foreign countries is a pretty good motto."—Bates (Mo.) Record.

DEMOCRATIC HOPES.

That the Country is Tired of Prosperity and Wants Poverty.

The fact that Governor Cummins of Iowa—a Democrat converted to Republicanism on the financial question, but whose eyes have not yet been opened to the full Republican gospel—is outspoken in his zeal for a lowering of tariff schedules on certain important articles, is hailed as a further evidence that the country is ripe for a new tariff reform campaign. But the Democrats do not propose to fight openly for free trade for free trade's sake this time. They propose to be candid enough to acknowledge that protection has really done something for the prosperity of the country, but they will claim that its work has been accomplished, and that the removal of protective duties is now necessary to enable the people to escape from the despotism of the trusts. That seems to be the programme outlined by Edward M. Shepard in his address to the Iroquois Club of Chicago, and echoed by the newspaper exponents of the Cleveland cult throughout the country.

It's a very pretty programme, but it will not work, and even if it should be accepted and ratified by the Democratic national convention next year it would be abandoned before the campaign was a month old. The people have not forgotten what the partial realization of free trade did for them in the four years that followed the second election of Grover Cleveland, and even if their memory should prove so be slightly defective on this point, the Republican party would take good care that they should not forget. Should there be a great financial disaster, a relapse into the industrial condition that prevailed during the four years preceding the first election of William McKinley to the Presidency, there might be some danger of the election of a Democratic candidate, even on a free-trade platform, but of such disaster there is, fortunately, no danger. The prosperity of the country is based on the solid rock of a sound economic policy, and it will stand. The American people are not so weary of prosperity as to long for poverty, and it will not be next year or for many years, that a free-trade candidate will be elected President of these United States.—Brooklyn Times.

Not Very Broad Ground.

It is probably a demonstrable fact that any treaty of reciprocity that could be negotiated would injure some industries in the United States. The question is whether we would derive compensating benefits to an extent sufficient to warrant the sacrifice. On this question radical differences of opinion are bound to exist, even among protectionists. The preponderance of opinion in the Senate (and no doubt throughout the country) is clearly against the ratification of these treaties. The Cuban treaty appears to be the only one which has any real fighting chance for ratification, and the fate of that, as we have said, is doubtful. It will be ratified, if at all, chiefly because it is the personal desire of the President to have it ratified. This, it must be confessed, is not very broad ground for action on an important question of public policy.—Los Angeles Times.

A Big Graft.

"He is going to try to ingraft the 'Iowa idea' on the national Republican platform,"

says Mr. Bryan, speaking of Governor Cummins at Des Moines. Well, it will be the biggest graft on record if it takes place—which we don't think it will.

BIG FLOOD HAVOC

Scores of Lives and Millions of Dollars in Property Lost in Western Cities.

FEAR DISEASE AND FAMINE

20,000 Persons Are Homeless at Kansas City---Relief Work Going Forward Rapidly at Topeka.

Fifty deaths in Kansas City and thirty-four deaths in Topeka was the record of the disastrous floods in Kansas after careful revision. It was thought, however, that the death list might be increased when all the afflicted districts had been able to approximate their losses. The Kansas River was subsiding. As the waters abated the danger of contaglous disease increased. Diphtheria and scarlet fever appeared, and the doctors were unable to reach the sufferers to any extent. Hundreds of cases of measles have appeared among the children and will result fatally in many instances owing to the exposed condition of the patients.

It is expected that North Topeka will not be habitable for months after the waters go down. Trains will carry the sufferers to places higher up along the track as soon as they can be run.

Food is scarce and all those penned up in houses are suffering for drinking water. From 15,000 to 20,000 persons are homeless.

Relief is pouring in to the stricken cities, other cities responding to the call quickly.

The loss to property will aggregate many millions. Hundreds of buildings have been destroyed, and thousands of acres of growing crops have been ruined.

The States affected are Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, and also Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

Kansas City, Mo.—The first authentic information from Kansas City, Kan., showed that 20,000 people are homeless in that district. Many have been drowned, but the number cannot be estimated. The property loss has been huge. The situation is worse to-day than the situation here—apparently no better, and no worse.

It is utterly impossible to form any estimate of the number of dead in Kansas City. There have been manifold stories of how boats laden with people have been seen to sink—there have been reports without end of bodies seen floating by on wreckage, of men who have tried to drive wagons laden with household effects against certain death in the swift current and gone down in the flood. The majority of these stories lack proof, however, and even if true the proof may never be had. There is no possible way of getting at the names of the dead, and no chance of forming any estimate that can confidently be termed accurate. It is likely, however, that the number of fatalities in Kansas City, Mo., will approximate fifty.

The financial damage is about as great now as it is likely to become unless the water rises much higher. The great danger is that the foundations of buildings may be undermined. However, the buildings that have withstood the flood all day have an excellent chance of holding out for some time.

There has been no suffering in the city beyond that sustained by the people driven from their homes. Excellent work has been done by the local relief committee, and those in control of the work are confident that the city will be able to care for its own without calling upon other cities of the State.

At night the city is in absolute darkness, save in buildings which have their own electric light plants. Power for the three street car lines that have resumed operation is furnished by water piped from a small stream in one of the valleys. The newspapers have been compelled to discontinue the use of their typesetting machines because of lack of power and are setting type by hand.

There is practically no railway traffic and business all over the city is suspended. Manufacturers on high ground were compelled to shut down owing to the almost total shutting off of the water supply. No street cars are running.

A great, swirling lake, dotted with floating cottages, trees, telegraph poles and other wreckage, covers the lowlands as far as the eye can reach. Similar floating objects came rushing down the Missouri River, some of it possibly from Topeka.

Word was brought to police headquarters that a number of men were looting houses in the east bottoms. They had improvised rafts from boards and by propelling them with poles were making their way into the houses through the second-story windows. Chief of Police Hayes at once ordered a detachment of officers to the place, with strict orders that if the story was found to be true the thieves should be shot down at once.

Mayor Reed has issued a peremptory order for the closing of all saloons in Kansas City. Within an hour the order had been carried into complete effect.

The food supply is rapidly becoming a question of vital importance. There was a run on every retail grocery and meat store in Kansas City. Persons almost overran the supply houses in a panicky rush to buy up enough food to last until the flood shall subside.

Merchants consider the food situation an alarming one. The supply of meat is scarcer than anything else. The coal situation is no less alarming. Prices for many staple articles of food have almost risen to a famine standard.

The major part of the loss will fall on the packing house interests. The inundation is greatest in Kansas City, Kan., but the property loss has been largest on this side of the river.

In Armourdale alone the losses to the packing industry and others is placed conservatively at $2,500,000. Argentine, another suburb, has suffered losses estimated at $500,000.

Armourdale, with a population of 16,000 people, is deserted and its site marked only by the tops of buildings and a number of fires.

Two-thirds of Argentine is under water. More than 4500 people in this suburb are homeless and nearly 3000 are destitute.

All bridges over the Kaw River are down, and the only communication with Armourdale is by boat.

The flooded district covers an area three miles long by four miles wide. The flood forms a semi-circle, reaching south and west from the Union Depot, which is located under high bluffs that mark the dividing line between Kansas City, Mo., proper and what is known as the west bottoms. The principal damage done was at Armourdale and Argentine, Kan., in the packing house district, on the Kansas River, on the extreme southwest border of the circle mentioned.

PERILS OF REFUGEES.

Topeka Physicians Fear a Scourge of Disease.

Topeka, Kan.—The water in the Kansas River is subsiding, and while practically all of North Topeka is still under water the worst of the flood situation is over and the work of rescue is now going forward rapidly. One thousand tents will be erected outside the city for the refugees from North Topeka, and they may have to remain in this camp for several months, as President L. Y. Grubbs, of the Board of Health, says that even after the water recedes the sanitary condition of North Topeka will be such that it cannot be inhabited for several months.

The recession of the flood has enabled the authorities to make a canvass of the damage done, and they report that the belief that nearly 200 had perished in the flood was erroneous. The known dead number thirty-four, and the city authorities do not believe that this number will be largely increased.

The distress of the sufferers is being relieved. Those who are still in North Topeka are being supplied with food and clothing. The situation here is practically no better, and no worse.

One of the most distressing features of the situation now is the possibility that there will be a spread of contagious diseases. Cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever are reported among the refugees. Hundreds of cases of measles are prevalent among the children, and, on account of the exposed condition of the patients, will result fatally in many cases.

The possibility of an epidemic is now the most serious thing the city must contend with. An emergency Board of Health has been appointed by the Mayor to co-operate with the city physician in quelling the disease which will result from the flood. The board organized, electing Dr. I. Y. Grubbs president.

Provisions of all sorts are becoming scarce in Topeka.

A sad feature of the situation is the tendency of thieves to loot buildings. They go in by rafts and boats away out in the suburbs where the homes are abandoned. The police have orders to shoot such marauders on sight.

It is estimated that the loss in the residence part of North Topeka will reach $500,000, in addition to the loss to the Santa Fe, Rock Island and Union Pacific railways, which will aggregate $200,000. The loss to the Topeka Street Railway Company will perhaps be $75,000. The loss to the business district is believed to be something more than $1,000,000.

President Roosevelt telegraphed to Governor Bailey, offering assistance of the Federal authorities, if needed, as follows:

"Cheyenne, Wyo.—I am inexpressibly shocked at reports of dreadful calamity that has befallen Topeka. If there is anything the Federal authorities can do, of course, let me know.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Large contributions have already been received for the benefit of the sufferers. The amount given by Topeka citizens alone will aggregate $100,000. To this is to be added an immense quantity of clothing, provisions and general supplies. Outside towns have generously offered aid, notable among which is Galveston, Texas.

The first effective rescue work began soon after daylight when nine boats arrived from Ottawa on a special train, and they were put into active service at once.

Soon after reports of drowning began to come in. A boat containing eight men engaged in rescue work was swept away in the swift current. As far as known all were drowned. A boat containing two men was capsized. The boats were too frail to live in the whirling waters. More boats arrived from Emporia and hurry messages were sent to other towns for more.

It was soon recognized that rowboats would be of no use in battling with the currents. Steam launches must be secured at once, and to this end rush messages were sent to St. Joseph. The launches arrived about 4 o'clock, and were at once loaded with provisions and dispatched to North Topeka. In an hour they returned loaded with refugees, many of whom were unconscious, having spent thirty-six hours in trees or on roofs, without food.

The disaster has developed hundreds of heroes. Men of all conditions of life worked night and day in effecting thrilling rescues. E. L. Bailey and E. M. Alexander performed some of the most heroic work of the night. In the darkness, about 3 o'clock a. m., at the greatest risk of their lives, they succeeded in reaching one of the burning lumber yards and rescued a dozen women and children.

Women and children were given the preference in the work of rescue. As a result there are scores of families on this side of the river to-day with no heads. The women and children were almost frantic in their all-consuming anxiety for the husbands and fathers left on the other side of the swirling flood. In the bulletin windows of the newspapers appeared notices signed by scores of women, asking that information be sent to them of their husbands as soon as their fate was known.

H. J. Henry, a hardware merchant, first sent his father and mother to safety and then undertook to remain and keep their property out of the hands of looters. He managed to escape when the flood came by riding a trusty horse. As far as Mr. Henry knows his stock of hardware had been swept away, with the building and entire establishment.

These are only a few of numerous instances of distress. Hundreds who were rich are now poor, and the poor people are in distress. Many lost absolutely everything. They had the savings of years taken by water. Now they have only the titles to the water-covered land.

IOWA SITUATION BRIGHTER.

Flood is Receding and Refugees Return to Their Homes.

Des Moines, Iowa.—The flood situation in Iowa is improving, and many refugees are able to return to their homes. In the Des Moines valley probably 15,000 still homeless, but all are being well cared for and will soon be able to go back to their flood-damaged dwellings. Provisions and clothes have been contributed in large quantities, and it is believed that there will be no further serious trouble. In this city the ice and milk famine is the most serious feature.

At Ottumwa the situation is more serious than in this city. About 7000 people were driven from their homes in Ottumwa.

The relief authorities announced that they were confronted with a food and fuel famine. Meat markets all over the city declared they had but two or three days' stock on hand. There was no prospect of getting a shipment of freight into Des Moines in less than three or four days. Bakeries were overtaxed by reason of the demand of the 6000 flood refugees through the relief association. The temperature of the past three days was such as to cause [illegible] and disaster.

Then it transpired that there was but a meagre coal supply and that the light and power plant had an insufficient supply. Roads were impassable for team hauling and no coal could be shipped in.

For over two days it rained constantly and the mercury stood close to the freezing point. Scores of men, women and children spent hours at a time in soaking wet garments, sitting on the roofs of their homes awaiting the arrival of rescuers. More fatalities will result from exposure than from drowning. The property loss will amount into the millions. Hundreds are homeless.

War Department Renders Aid.

Washington, D. C.—The War Department will assist to the extent of its power in efforts to alleviate suffering in the flooded districts of the West. Orders to this effect have been given to Major-General J. C. Bates, commanding the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha, Neb. The supply department, at Leavenworth, Kan., will be drawn upon for the shipment of tents to the flooded localities should these be found necessary.

BANK TREASURER, DEFAULTER.

Albert O. Mather, of Dover, N. H., Confesses to Taking $15,000.

Dover, N. H.—The New Hampshire Bank Commissioners issued a statement announcing the discovery of a defalcation amounting to $15,452 from the Stafford Savings Bank, of this city, one of the largest banks in the State, with deposits aggregating $5,800,000. The verification of depositors' pass books, recently ordered by the Commissioners, disclosed the shortage, which the bank officials immediately traced to the treasurer, Albert O. Mathes.

On being questioned by President Brown he admitted that he had appropriated funds from the accounts of ten depositors to the amount of $15,000, because of speculative losses sustained several years ago.

The treasurer lost a leg by falling after alighting from a train a month ago, and his absence from the bank led to the discovery of the shortage. Mathes' condition is critical. The depositors' losses are made good from the bank's surplus.

Kelly Indicted as a Boodler.

At St. Louis, Mo., seven of the seventeen indictments which were returned against Daniel J. Kelly, of New York City, charged him with bribery and with attempted bribery.

A Larger Gold Output.

The Yukon's gold output this season promises to exceed that of last year by from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000.

MINERS CALL CONVENTION

The Anthracite Workers to Vote on the Strike Question.

REPRESENTATIVES ARE IGNORED

Refused Recognition as Members of the Conciliation Board—The Operators Issue a Statement Defining Their Position — Mitchell Declines to Predict What Will Be the Outcome.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—After arranging to call a joint convention of the Mine Workers' Union, in Pottsville, on June 15, to determine whether a general suspension of work shall be ordered until the operators agree to recognize District Presidents Nichols, Fahey and Dettry as members of the Conciliation Board, the district boards adjourned.

While this was being decided Messrs. Luther, Warriner and Connell, the operators' members of the Conciliation Board, after several hours' conference over the long distance telephone, agreed to issue a statement. This declares that the sole trouble is due to their decision not to recognize the three district presidents as members of the union. It is on this point that the dispute rests. The operators' statement is:

"Referring to the official announcement of the representatives of the United Mine Workers of America, the conciliation of the operators' representatives elected to the Board of Conciliation is that the recognition of the United Mine Workers of America was not one of the questions submitted to the commission for decision; that Mr. Mitchell admitted this by appearing before the commission simply as a representative of the anthracite mine workers; that the award of the commission specifically asserted that the recognition of the United Mine Workers of America as at present constituted was inadvisable; that award No. 6, providing for the Board of Conciliation, lays down certain rules for the appointment of members of said board.

"The representatives of the operators have been appointed strictly within the terms of said award, and there is no objection on their part to cordially accepting Messrs. Nichols, Dettry and Fahey as the representatives of the miners, providing they are elected by a majority of the mine workers as specified in the award of the commission.

"The objection is solely against their appearing as the official representatives of the United Mine Workers of America, appointed by an executive committee, without authority for such appointment.

"The operators' representatives feel that it is highly important that the formation of the Board of Conciliation be accepted by both interested parties as strictly in accordance with the award of the commission, in order that its usefulness be not impaired by the element of having been made by a board not fully qualified to act."

The fact that the operators thus plainly leave the way open for an amicable meeting with the three district presidents if they are elected by the mine workers, will not in the slightest measure change the action of the boards. The members consider that the district presidents were legally chosen to represent the mine workers on the boards and say that no attention will be paid to the operators' statement, as it is the same thing they said to the district presidents at the conference when they refused to officially recognize them. This attitude they declare, is absurd and they will not submit to any change in their plans dictated by such a cause. Therefore, in support of their position, they issued a statement calling for a convention.

Indianapolis, Ind.—John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, said: "The refusal to recognize these district presidents as members of the Board of Conciliation was in direct violation of the provisions made by the recent strike commission. The operators gave no reason for refusing to recognize these men that had been indorsed by the Executive Board of the miners, and said only that they did not bear the proper credentials. I cannot say what action will be taken if the recognition of these three members of the Board of Conciliation is still refused, and I do not care to say whether or not any other solution than a general suspension of work is feasible."

WHITE WHALES SEEN IN LAKE.

Two of Them Go to Cape Breton For Mackerel.

Halifax, N. S.—Two large white whales, rare specimens in Atlantic Coast waters, are imprisoned in the Bras d'Or Lakes, Cape Breton. They are supposed to have entered the lakes in pursuit of mackerel schools, which have been plentiful there this spring.

Whales have been sighted at several points during the past few days. One of them ran ashore at Iona and remained aground two hours. In the meantime several rifle shots were fired into it by a couple of men, but apparently had little effect, as the whale leisurely moved off to sea on the rising of the tide. White whales are said to be very valuable, and Cape Breton fishermen are making great efforts to capture one of them and are keeping close watch along the shores of the lakes.

Bulgarian Prisoners Released.

It is officially stated at Constantinople, Turkey, that 400 Bulgarians, who were arrested at Salonica in connection with the outrages there, have been released. Twenty-five were held for trial.

Governor Hanged in Effigy.

Governor Lanham, Judge Talbott, County Attorney Vaughn and District Attorney Hart were hanged in effigy at New Boston, Texas, because of the hanging of Ed Shutt, a prominent white man. Governor Lanham refused to commute Shutt's sentence to life imprisonment. The other officials were conspicuous in the Shutt trial.

$2,400,000 Fire at Naples.

Fire has destroyed the state pawnbroking establishment at Naples, Italy. The damage is estimated at $2,400,000.

Russian Concessions to Jews.

A law has been published in St. Petersburg giving a list of 101 towns in Russia in which Jews are allowed to acquire land and live without restriction. Jews are temporarily forbidden to buy land outside these places, where they will be legally settled.

Helped Build Cup Yacht America.

Christopher Stimis died at the home of his son-in-law, George M. Palmer, at Newark, N. J., aged eighty-five years. He was one of the men who built the yacht America that in 1851 lifted the cup from England.

Panama Canal Treaty Doomed.

Trustworthy advices showed that the Panama Canal treaty was doomed to defeat in the Colombian Congress. The Colombians hope by deferring action for two years to obtain the sum allotted to the Panama Canal Company.

Office Created For Wu Ting-fang.

An imperial edict issued at Pekin appoints Wu Ting-fang, the former Chinese Minister at Washington, to be a member of the Foreign Office. The appointment practically creates a new office.

Ensign Huessner Sent to Prison.

The trial of Ensign Huessner, charged with manslaughter for killing his old schoolmate and lifelong friend, Hartmann, who was serving a compulsory term as a private in the artillery, took place at Kiel, Germany. The prosecutor demanded that the prisoner be sentenced to six years' imprisonment at hard labor, but when the accused was found guilty the court sentenced him to four years' simple imprisonment and degradation.

Chicago People Are Thrifty.

Savings bank deposits in Chicago, Ill. have passed the $100,000,000 mark.

Died of Suicidal Wound.

Grant Blodgett, the bookkeeper who shot himself in the Bank of Buffalo, at Buffalo, N. Y., died from his injuries. The shooting was done with suicidal intent, believed to have been prompted by trouble of some kind.

Seven Killed in a Wreck.

A double-header east-bound freight and a west-bound freight on the Southern Railway collided at Bryan, Ala., with the result that both trains caught fire and were burned and seven train hands were killed.

The National Game.

Jimmy Calahan leads the American League batsmen.

There are eight left-handed batters on the Chicago American team.

Brooklyn leads the league in club fielding with the fine average of .953.

With Gessler playing Detroit has two left-handed throwers in the outfield.

Kansas City has signed Pitcher Yerkes, late of the St. Louis League Club.

Cy Young and Rube Waddell are the pitching attractions in the American League.

Poison Ivy Killed Him at Eight y wo.

Charles Whitehead, of Duboistown, Pa., aged eighty-two, died of poisoning. While working in the garden he contracted poison from ivy.

Roosevelt's Sixty-Mile Ride.

President Roosevelt took a ride of sixty miles over the "Black Hills trail" from Laramie to Cheyenne, Wyo.

French Budget Without a Deficit.

The French Minister of Finance has succeeded by rigid economy in providing for a budget without a deficit.

News of the Toilers.

Chinese coolie laborers will be extensively employed in the hemp fields of Mexico.

A permanent organization of blacksmiths' helpers has been formed at Toledo, Ohio.

In Canada no child, young girl or woman can be employed more than sixty hours a week.

Substantial increases in wages have been granted by the boss blacksmiths of Brockton, Mass.

Indianapolis (Ind.) molders are out. Their demands for a ten per cent. increase were not granted.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

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THOMAS. C. BABB,——————————Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY JUNE 11 1903.

The News & Observer of the 7th. has the following to say concerning North Carolina.

"The people of North Carolina must do one of three things.

1. Assess their property at what it is really worth, and pay taxes on it at its proper valuation.

2. Shut up the State's charitable and educational institutions and shorten the school term or.

3. Issue bonds every two years."

As to the first paragraph we wish to say that we thought the property had been listed and assesssed fairly as we have allways had sworn officers for that purpose, and they must either have put a fair valuation on the property, or perjured themselves, the latter of which we will not believe they did.

And so far as the other two propositions is concerned they are very easily believed, that is provided the Democratic party stays in power in the State. They will not only close up the State charitable and educational institutions and shorten the school terms, or issue bonds every two years." But they will close the institutions, shorten the school terms, and issue bonds. Thereby putting a debt on the State which will be for the coming generations to pay. And by closing our public institutions, disgrace the State to such an extent that we can never hope to outlive it, and these being facts well known to all conservative and fair minded men, and acknowledged by the Democratic papers of the State, we think it time to call a halt in the state government and turn the Democrats out of power and put the reins of government in the hands of the Republicans who can run the government without raising our taxes, closing our institutions, or issuing more bonds.

Post Master General Payne and Fourth Assistant Post Master Bristow, seems to be stiring up the nest of the official crooks who have been marauding the Post Office Department of the Government. This is as it should be, and we applaud the actions of Mr. Payne and Mr. Bristow in ferreting out the crookedness and bringing the guilty parties to justice, and if there is anything in the nine seperate accounts on which a Washington grand jury found its indictment, Mr. A. W. Machen may find it is not all a grand stand play after all, but a real serious effort to stop official corruption by the punishment of the guilty, and yet while the Democratic press of the State has not lacked in its effort to give this Post Office Scandal as they call it to the public, not one word of commendation have we seen from a Democratic paper of the upright and courageous officials who have probed this matter to its center in the effort to purify the service.

But this does not surprise us, for we would as soon expect a band of Thugs and Thieves to commend a virtuous act, as a perblind Partizan Democratic press to commend anything a Republican official would do or say.

But then they ought not to be too seriously held to account for this lack of journalistic integrity, for they have lived so long in a state of Political dishonesty and corruption that they would not know an honest patriotic official act if they were to meet it on the highway.

Hertford School Closes.

The closing exercise of Hertford High School came on Thursday and Friday nights last, and it is pronounced by common consent to have been the best and most interesting commencement ever had in the history of the school.

The exhibit made by the pupils in every branch of study was highly complimentary to Professor Hassell and gratifying to the patrons. A tuition thorough and pains taking upon the part of the teacher, was abundantly manifested by the proficiency of the schollar.

The prizes awarded were beautiful medals and they were won by young ladies as beautiful as the medals. We cannot mention every one, and where all did so well it would be invidious to discriminate but we must extend our congratulations to Miss Sallie McMullan the winner of the prize on elocution, Miss Agness Speight the winner of the prise on spelling and Miss Mage Gregory the winner of the prise on spelling and defining. Several of the young Gentlemen and Ladies of this school having finished their studies here will go to some of the various colleges in the fall, notably among them Mr. L. W. Parker, son of our old friend Mr. J. H. Parker who will take a regular course at the University of N. C. Mr. Parker is a studious young gentleman of exceptional good training and habits and we learn from his late teacher goes to the University well prepared in all his studies, we are not a prophet or the son of a prophet but we will venture the prediction that if the passed is an index of the future of young Mr. Parker we will hear from him again.

And now we want to congratulate Professor Hassell on the magnificent years work he has done in our school and congratulate our people on having so thorough and painstaking an educator in charge of our educational Institution, in fine our people, the schollars and Professor Hassell is to be congratulated.

A Historical Day at Littleton Female College.

Littleton, N. C., May 30—The Commencement at Littleton Female College was by very much the most largely attended and by common consent perhaps the greatest occasion ever witnessed at this famous school which has won renown that has brought patronage from as far North as New Jersey and as far South as Florida.

The presence alone of Bishop A. Coke Smith and Governor Aycock would make any commencement a great occasion. Both these men were at their best. It is not every man who can preach a sermon that will live a quarter of a century, but we think Bishop Smith did this last Wednesday morning in the Littleton College chapel. People came expecting much but many said the half had not been told. There are few men living who can preach such a sermon as this was—so full of tenderness, pathos and power—and we do not believe any man can do it often.

The reception given Gover-Aycock was something wonderful, and we think a surprise to the Governor himselfe. He came into the chapel about twenty or thirty minutes after the exercises had begun. When he made his appearance, through a side entrance, on the rostrum, just as one of the graduates had finished reading her essay, the whole audience sprang to its feet as if by magic and the scene which followed was an inspiration; for several minutes the people, especially the young people, of whom there seemed to be an almost endless sea of faces, stood and waved their handkerchiefs and cheered. This scene was repeated with almost equal enthusiasm an hour or more later when the Governor began to speak. Something had certainly filled the minds of these people with almost boundless enthusiasm.

We had intended to write at length regarding the splendid essays of the young lady graduates and other exercises, but space will not permit.

Ladies and Children Invited.

All ladies and children who cannot stand the shocking strain of laxative syrups, cathartics, ect., are invited to try the famous Little Early Risers.

They are different from all other pills. They do not purge the system

Even a double dose will not gripe, weaken or siken: many people call ndem the Easy Pill. W H. Howell, Houston, Tex., says nothing batter can be used for constipation. sick headachet, ect Bob Moore, Lavette, Ind., says all others gripe and siken, while DeWhitt's Little Early Risers do their work well and easy. Sold by Standard Pharmacy.

Our trip to Neworlians and what we saw.

We Joined Gen Carr's expidition at Greensboro this consisted of 24 splendid day and pullman cars and traveled in two sections one section 15 minutes ahead of the other, except when they stoped for meals when they both stoped together we pased the famous battle grounds of south mountain and Cowpen.

Crops all the way are at least a month behind wheat is no good at all We stop at Atlanta for Breakfast 5 minutes then to montgomery here we stop for dinner and are given an hour to visit the state House and others points then we spied away to mobile possing on the way the Home of Jefferson Davis here we come in sight of mobile bay and futher on we look out on the broad expance of the waters of the Gulf of Mexico arriving at Neworleans we find thousands already there and many more coming hourly the crow vairously estimated at from 40000 to 60000 would have overtaxed most southern Cities but Neworleans was equal to the occasion and gave us a reception that filled our hearts with joy nothing was left undone that could have added to our comfort or happiness and this was the happiest event of our life.

Neworleans is great city of 280,000 inhabitance and to our supprise is a manufacting as well as a commercial City the Mississippi River was rather a disappointment being only three-quarters of a mile wide nothing like so wide as the Pasquotank the women of New Orleans are the handsomenst we have ever seen and their kindness to us will place them forever in rememberence.

At the state museum we saw beast Butle,s order (No 18) charging bis soldiers to treat all who Laughed at his soldiers as women of the Town, we could not help cursing the spirit that would actuate such an order.

Never has New Orleans been so uplifted as it was while the old soldiers who followed the Stars and Bars were passing six mile of them through her streets. Never have the old soldiers been greeted as they were yesterday.

As the heroes of the Lost Cause formed in marching order the sun shown down in benediction, and gentle breezes fanned their brows. The day could not have been more propitious After the start had been made the sun was hidden behind fleecy clouds, affording relief to the marchers.

It took just two hours and five minutes for the parade to pass a given point, and for the entire period of its passing it was hemmed in between walls cheering men, women and children.

The Enthusiasm Shown.

was remarkable. Staid business men forgot their years and shouted and clapped their hands with the abandon of youth. Women looked on the marchers beneath the battle-worn banners, through a mist of tears, born love and pride, and shrilled out cries of encouragement with half-stifled sobs in their throats. Never was there such a mingling of emotions as was awakened by the sight of the old soldiers, in their time-worn uniforms of gray, the Stars and Bars floating above them and the air vibrant with the strains of "Dixie."

Those who participated in the parade declare that it was by far.

THE LARGEST EVER GIVEN by the United Confederate Veterans. The men who made this statement number veterans who have attended every reunion since the organization of the order. The military showing was without a precedent, and there were more veterans in line than have ever taken part in any previous parade.

Some idea of the extend of the parade may be gleaned from the fact that several hours before the time scheduled for the strat there was not a single carriage to be had for love or money in the entire city, nor could a horse be hired

The insufficiency of carriages and horses does not in any way, however, reflect on the resources of New Orleans, for there is not another city in the entire South which could have accomplished half what was done here yesterday in this direction.

The crowds began gathering along the line of march as early as noon. By 1 o'clock Canal Street was literally packed, neutral ground and all, and the cars stopped running very shortly thereafter. St. Charles and Camp Streets, and the side streets, between Canal and Julia Streets, were also jammed by the gathering commands and spectators.

The arrangements for forming the parade had been most carefully studied out, the commander of every State division knew just exactly where he was to assemble his men. The captain of every camp of veterans and command of National Guardsmen knew what was expected of him. Every man knew just where his command was to figure, what command he would follow, and the command which would follow him.

Of course, no accurate count was kept of the number of men in line, but experts figure that there were 1,000 mounted men, 600 vehicles, 2,000 militia and 7,500 veterans in line. There were twelve bands, to say nothing of the drum and bugle corps which punctuated the parade, As judged by preceding arrays at reunions, the music and milita y display was particularly strong, while the number of veterans in line was 25 per cent larger that on any previous occasion of the kind.

The parade was headed by a body of mounted police. Following the police came the First Troop of Cavalry, L. S. N. G. Next was a detachment of police on foot. General Grand Marshal Levert and his aids were sandwiched in between the police and the Continental Guards, and behind the Continental Guards were the Naval Brigade, Washington Artillery and Louisiana Field Artillery followed, preceding the RichmondHowitzers. Then came a carriage containing Governor W. W. Heard and Mayor Paul Capdevielle. Other military commands in line were the Second Separate Company of Gretna, the Signal Corps, the Jesuit, St. Philip and St. Alphonsus Cadets, the Stonewall Guards and an Alexandria company.

Behind the military came the veterans, and it was not until.

THE OLD SOLDIERS IN GRAY showed up that the crowds of spectators really turned themselves loose. Once they took off the safety valve there was no stopping them, and the cheering continued throughout the rest of the parade without intermission.

A NUMBERS OF OLD NEGROES.

who had gone through the war with their masters and who were just as loyal to the South and her cause as men with whitest skins. These sable servitors were great favorites with the crowd, and as they acknowledged the applause which met them, they were unquestionably the proudest people in the parade,

Every State division boasted battle flags which bore honorable scars, and these flags aroused unbounded enthusiasm whenever they appeared. There were some flags so old that they were only held in place by netting sewed over their folds. In many instances as they passed, the majority of the spectators lifted their hats in homage. Some of them bore inscriptions giving, in brief, their history. Others gave no indication of the vicissitudes through which they had passed in written words, their worn folds and the jagged rents made by the foeman's missiles of death telling their own story.

THE CROWDS ON CANAL STREET

were beyond all description. The thoroughfare itself was never so handsomely decorated and the balconies were all packed to the limit. The rule was that the greater the gathering the greater the entnusiasm, and the old soldiers were almost swept off their admirers when they reached the spacious avenue. There was a great deal of trouble in opening a sufficient passageway for the parade, fully half the masculine element in the throngs being seemingly in the throngs being seemingly imbued to shake hands with as many veterans as they posibly could.

At the Pickwick Club, whick entertained in honor of the parade, enthusiasm reached its climax. There Judge and Mrs. Reagan Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, Mrs. Kirby Smith, Mrs. Bragg, Mrs. Behan and other prominent personages left their carriages, and were treated to the hospatility of the Club, which had constructed its grand stand just as it does in Carnival times.

The street cars stopped running on Canal Street an hour or so before the parade began to move, and did not attempt to operate again until after 6. 30 o'clock. At that hour there was a slight break in the line of march, and the inspectors gave the signal which started the cars again. By 7 o'clock they were moving right along, loaded to the guards, and with people hanging all over them.

It was 7:30 o'clock before Canal Street was anything like cleared, and there were thousands and thousands who, when they reached their homes, had been on their feet for eight solid hours.

Never before has New Orleans known such an occasion as the parade. It will never have opportunity to know another Considered every aspect, the day was epoch-making. It was a day on which the veterans of the bravest struggle in the history of the world, with their sons and daughters joined in giving an object lesson in patriotism—a lesson which will never be forgotten,

And New Orleans, decorated with bunting and with the pictures of Southern heroes looking down upon the scene from almost every doorway and balcony, with her fair women and brave men and loyal children cheering the marchers, had cause to be proud, too, because of the tender and and magnificent tribute she paid the glorious army within her hospitable gates.

J. H. Parker.

Kodol Gives Strength.

by enabling the digestive organs to digest, assimilate and transform all of the wholesome food that may be eaten into the kind of blood that nourishes the nerves, feeds the tissues, hardens the muscles and recuperates the organs of the entire body. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cures Indigestion, Dispepsia, Catarrh of the Stomrh and all stomah disorders. Sold by Standard Pharmacy.

Progressive!

We are living in a rapid age; an age of progression. If you see a chance to benefit yourself grasp the oppertunity.—

You can benefit yourself by calling at—

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For anything in the line of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Standard Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles, Fine Perfumery, Fine Toilet Soaps, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Superb Stock, Rubber Goods such as Fountain Syringes, Hot Water Bottles &c.

Remember that we handle a full line of Garden and Field Seeds and our stock is always Best and Genuine.

No finer line of Stationery, Blank Books and Supplies can be found in this section.

Low Prices, Good Goods and Satisfaction Guaranted. All Orders by Mail will be attended to with care and dispatched.

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HORSES CURED.

I cure all diseases to which the horses is subjected such as: Colic, Gravel, Grubbs, Thumps, Staggers and others too numerous to mention. I guarantee a cure, or no pay. Write to, or call on me.

H. R. HUNTER,
Hertford, N. C.

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Best Marble,
Best Granite.

All should know that the C. B. Mason Marble Co., of Elizabeth City, are carrying one of the largest line of work in the State: Don't buy until you see Mr. Mason—He will always make it to your interest—He is the man.

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North Carolina Shad a Specialty

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Gun-Smith.

Do you Want To Sell Your Home.

Then put a fair price on it and I'll do the rest. There are lots of people who would buy it if they could see its desirable points as I A. C. Hathaway the Real Estate man can describe them.

My office is Hathaway's jewelry store on Poindexter, St. Call on or write me.

G. W. Parson & Son,

Wholesale & Retail dealer in,

Fancy Groceries,

Fruit & Produce,

Lowest in Low Price.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Weak Hearts

Are due to Indigestion. Ninety-nine of every one hundred people who have heart trouble can remember when it was simple indigestion. It is a scientific fact that all cases of heart disease, not organic, are not only traceable to, but are the direct result of indigestion. All food taken into the stomach which fails of perfect digestion ferments and swells the stomach, puffing it up against the heart. This interferes with the action of the heart, and in the course of time that delicate but vital organ becomes diseased.

Mr. D. Kauble, of Nevada, O., says: I had stomach trouble and was in a bad state as I had heart trouble with it. I took Kodol Dyspepsia Cure for about four months and it cured me.

Kodol Digests What You Eat

and relieves the stomach of all nervous strain and the heart of all pressure.

Bottles only. $1.00 Size holding 2½ times the trial size, which sells for 50c.

Prepared by E. O. DeWITT & CO., CHICAGO.

SEABOARD

AIR LINE RAILWAY.

SHORT LINE TO PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, FLORIDA, CUBA, TEXAS CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO, REACHING THE CAPITALS OF SIX STATES.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT

April 12th. 1903

Lv. Norfolk (via Ferry)	9.10 a. m.	8.35 p. m.
Lv. Portsmouth	9.25 a. m.	9.05 p. m
Lv. Suffolk	9.57 a. m.	9.38 p. m
Ar. Lewiston	1.00 p. m.	
Lv. Weldon	11.55 a. m.	11.45 p. m
Lv. Henderson	2.10 p. m.	2.22 p. m.
Lv. Raleigh	4.00 p. m.	5.25 a. m
Ar. Southern Pines	6.16 p. m.	6.05 a. m.
Ar. Hamlet	7.50 p. m.	8.25 a. m.
Ar. Wilmington		12.30 p. m.
Ar. Charlotte	10.45 p. m.	10.05 a. m
Lv. Hamlet	10.40 p. m.	7.25 a. m
Lv. Columbia	12.50 a. m.	10.00 a. m
Ar. Augusta		5.20 p. m
Ar. Savanah	4.55 a. m	3.15 p. m.
Ar. Jacksonville	9.15 a. m.	7.40 p. m
Ar. Tampa	6.00 p. m.	6.45 a. m
Lv. Hamlet, N. C.	9.00 p. m.	7.20 a. m
Ar. Athens	6.05 a. m.	2.50 p. m
Ar. Atlanta	5.15 a. m.	5.50 p. m
Ar. Macon	11.10 a. m.	7.20 p. m
Ar. Montgomery	10.5 a. m.	9.20 p. m
Ar. Mobile		2.55 p. m
Ar. New Orleans		7.15 p. m
Ar. Chattanooga	1.00 p. m.	9.05 p. m
Ar. Nashville	6.55 p. m.	4.00 a. m
Ar. Memphis	8.15 a. m.	8.45 p. m

Connections daily at Southern Pines, with all trains for Pinehurst, N. C. 20 minutes by electric cars. Connections at Jacksonville and Tampa for all Florida East Coast points, Cuba and Porto Rico. Connections at New Orleans for all points in Texas, Mexico and California.

No. 32 arrives at Portsmouth daily at 7.00 a. m.

No. 38 arrives at Portsmouth daily at 5.30 p. m.

J. . BROWN, Jr.,
Asst'r Agt., corner Main and Gramby Sts. New Atlantic Hotel Building, Norfolk, Va.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Jan. 26th, 1903

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz City daily [except Sunday]	2.40,	p. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " "	4.20,	p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City	9.25,	a. m
Arrive at Norfolk " "	11.00,	a. m

SOUTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)	11.36,	a. m
Arrive at Edenton " "	12.30,	p. m
Arrive Belhaven " "	5.20,	p. m
Leave Eliz City [daily except Sunday]	5.45	p. m
Arrive Edenton	6.40	p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.

Connect at Norfolk with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Currituck Branch Virginia Beach Division.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE

Schedule in effect February 17, 1902.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday, 7.00 a. m. and 1.30 p. m. for Plymouth connect. With Washington and Plymouth R. R. for Washington, N. C., and with steamer for Windsor.

Steamer leaves Edenton 12.45 daily except Sunday for Scuppernong River Leave Edenton Monday Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12.45, p. m., for Chowan River Landings.

Daily line between Elizabeth City and New Berne, N. C—South bound—Leave Elizabeth City—Steamer Neuse, 6.00 p m Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Steamer Ocracoke, 3 p m, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Both Steamers stop at Roanoke Island and Oriental each way connects with A. and N. C. for Goldsboro and A. C. L. for Wilmington.

Steamers leave Belhaven daily except Sunday at 10 p. m. for Washington, N. C. Tuesday Thursday and Saturday 5 a. m. for South Creek Aurora and etc.

For further information apply to W. B. Keys, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

C. K. KING, Gen'l Mng'r.
H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Pt. & Pass'r Agt.

JOB PRINTING

Of Every Description, Neatly and Promptly Executed.

AND PRICES LOWER THAN THE LOWEST, MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

F. M. DEXTER,
77 Poinderter St. - - E. CITY, N. C.

KIDNEY DISEASES

are the most fatal of all diseases.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE is a Guaranteed Remedy

or money refunded. Contains remedies recognized by eminent physicians as the best for Kidney and Bladder troubles.

PRICE 50c. and $1.00.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signatnre of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you In this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Nature Lends A Helping Hand.

Echols Piedmont Concentrated Iron and Alum Water is indorsed and prescribed by more than one hundred and fifty leading Virginia physicians, including the President of the Va. Medical Society and has cured thousands suffering with diseases, such as: Rheumatism Indigestion, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Female Complaints, Nervous Prostration, and all forms of stomach trouble.

This Concentrated Water is a natural water remedy as it comes from the spring reduced one hundred and sixty times by the Echols process, retaining all of its original medicinal properties. Sold with a guarantee in 50 cents and $1.00 bottles, and costs less than 3 cents per day.

For sale by all the principal druggists and merchants in Pasquotank and adjoining Counties.

For further information, address,

J. M. ECHOLS CO.,
Lynchburg, Va.

HERE THEY "R."

Good and fresh and worth having
The best groceries and the best way
of handling them gives us the best
business.

"Delicious, Appetising,
Excellent, Reliable."

are some of the exclamations about the table delicacies we sell. All fresh, too.

OLD & FEARING,
GROCERS.

PHONE 112. FLORA BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

Advertising IN THE NORTH CAROLINIAN PAYS.

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY.

THE CAROLINIAN $1.00 PER YEAR

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Cures Grip in Two Days. 25c.

Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, E. W. Grove on every box.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

THURSDAY, JUNE 11 1903.

DR. C. R. RIDDICK,
MORDERN DENTIST.

Prices Reasenable. Work Guaranteed. Office N. E. cor. Main and Poinderter street.

I. M. MEEKINS. W. E. WORTH.
MEEKINS & WORTH,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Flora Building, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Practice in State and Federal Courts. Collections given prompt attention.

Money Loaned on approved security and claims collected anywhere in the United States or Canada. Apply to
EDMUND ALEXANDER,
Attorney-at-Law and Manager of "The Carolina Collecting Agency."
Rooms Nos,5 and 6, Academy of Music,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

We invite you to inspect the Conduit system of Electric wiring which we are now Installing in the Residence of Mr. I. M. Meekins on Main St.
Chesapeake Construction Company,
10 Brewer Street,
Norfolk, Va.
Electrical Supply Dealers and Constructors, Fixtures, Bells, Annunciators, Telephones, Motors & Generator.

BRICK !

A WORD ABOUT BRICK : Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled Address F G Thomason manager Elizabeth City, N C

WANTED.

A good Horse in trade for Piano or Organ. Wanted for Country roads, and therefore, must be a good animal.
Address, Ames and Burk, Dealers in Pianos and Organs, 169 Main street,
Norfolk, Va.

Mr. Samuel Williams of Hertford paid us a call on Thursday.

Mr. L. D. Chappel of Hertford spent Tuesday in our city.

Miss Sarah Ethridge of Shawboro is visiting friends in town.

Mr. E. B. Leary of Hertford has been in our city for several days on business.

Mrs. I. N. White of Hertford spent several days with Mrs. T. S. White last week.

Miss Lelia Sawyer of Weeksville spent several days in town this week with friends.

Mr. Baxter Bell of Shawboro spent several days in town the past week.

Mr. J. A. Chalk fo Hertford spent Wednesday in town and paid the Carolinian a visit.

Misses Annie and Ida Ferebee of Gregory's is on a visit to friends in our city this week.

Mr. Sexton of Norfolk gave a launch party to several friends on Monday night.

Misses Fannie Moran, of Norfolk and Bertha Sawyer of Weeksville is on a visit to Miss Cora White.

Misses Lucy Twine and Celia Winslow of Winfall. Spent several days with Mrs. J. D. White this week.

Master Lonnie Skinner of Suffolk Va., is on a visit to his brother Mr. L. B. Skinner on Main St.

News reaches us as we are going to press, that the Supreme Court refuses to grant Jim Wilcox a new trial.

Mr. I. M. Meekins and after family spending some time with friends and relatives at Wake Forest returned home Tuesday.

Our old friend Mr. Elijah Peele of Winfall paid us a visit on Tuesday. The Carolinan is always glad to welcome its friends.

The family of Dr. C. J. Sawyer returned home Tuesday from Wake Forest where they have been for some time visiting friends.

The entertainment on Monday night given by a class of children from the Oxford Orphanage was largely attended and greatly enjoy by our people.

We print elsewhere a communicatio from our esteemed friend Mr. J. H. Parker telling us about his trip to New Orleans and the reunion of the Confederate Veterans. His letter is good reading and we can only wish we had been there with him.

Mr. Lula B. Bradford principal of the E. City Public School left last Saturday to attend the North Carolina Teachers Assembly at Wrightsville Beach, N. C. Mrs. Bradford is one of the most popular educators of the state, having been the founder of the best and most popular schools, for young ladies in the south.

A Serious Mistake.

E. C. DeWhitt and Co. is the name of the firm who make the genuine Witch Hazel Salve. DeWhitt's is the Witch Hazel Salve that heals without leaving a scar. It is a serious mistake to use any other. DeWhitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures blind, bleeding, itching, and protruding piles, burns, bruises eczema and all skin diseases. Sold by Standard Pharmacy.

Drum Hli Notes.

Mrs. O. B. Haslette retuned home Monday from a visit to friends and relatives in Winton.

Mrs. L. A. Cowper and little Miss Katharine and Misses Annie and Sudie Walters visited relatives in Gatesville last week and attened the commence exercises.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Parker of this place visited Mr. Parker's brother in Partsmouth a few days last week.

Mrs. Annie M. Pearce who has been visiting her daughter Mrs, R. S. Holland of Holy Neck returned home on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Parker, have moved in their new residence and entertained quite a number of their friends on Sunday last.

Mrs. W. W. Walters expects to leave here Thursday for Pine Town N. C. to visit her niece Mrs. Surry Parker.

Do you Enjoy What You Eat?

If you don't your food does not do you much good. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is the remedy that every one should take when there is any thing wrong with the stomach. There is no way to matain the health and strength of mind and body except dy nourishment. There is no way to nourish except through the stomach The must be kept healthy, pure and sweet or the strength will let down and disease will set up. No appetite, loss of strength, nervousness, heapache, constipation, bad breath, sour risings, rifting, indigestion, dispepsia and all stomach troubles are quickly cured by the use of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure, Sold by Standard Pharmacy.

Chicken Cholera, Worms, Etc.

A sure remedy for chicken cholera, worms in horses and hogs, as well as the best condition powder made, is as follows;

Ginger, I ounce; saltpeter, 1 ounce; black antimony, 1 ounce; gentian, 3 ounces; powdered feregreek, 3 ounces; elecampane 4 ounces; rosin, 5 ounces. Grind all to fine powder and mix thoroughly, and give a table-spoonful to every ten fowls. This will positively cure cholera in chickens, but won't make them lay, only so far as keeping them in health is concerned.

For a horse, give a tablespoonful every night for three nights, if he is wormy. If not ,give as a condition powder in tablespoonful doses three times a week. Hogs require only half that for a horse. Any druggist can fill this receipe, and it ought not to cost over 60 cents; that is what I pay.

Driven To Desperation.

Living at an out of the way place, remote from civilization, a family is often driven to desperation in case of accident, resulting in Burns, Cuts Wounds Ulcers, etc. Lay In a supply of Bucklen's Arnica Slave. It's the best on earth, 25c, at all Drug Stores.

A Fable

BY ELI PERKINS.

A half starved, unprotected English jackass was grazing on short grass and thistles by the roadside, when he looked up and saw a fat American horse grazing on clover Protected by a high fence, and said to him:

"My American friend, pleass carry out the 'Iowa idea' and take down your fence and let me come in and help you eat down your surplus."

"This surplus of clover don't bother me as much as a deficit would," said the American horse. "I guess I will keep the fence up."

"But let us have Free-Trade and reciprocity," said the British ass, "you are free to come over and browse on this road. Let me try your clover."

"There wouldn't be much reciprocity in trading clover for thistles," said the horse. "I will keep the meadow and you can have the hill side, unless yon pay something to come in."

"But a few more feeders would stimulate business and ——"

"Yes, when the feed gets short," interrupted the horse, as he shyly winked one eye.

"But all the worl feeds on this public highway," whined the poor jackass "and don't you see I'm starving for some of your clover?"

"Starve away," said the American horse, "the tence works well and my feed grows better every year. I can stand the surplus." And he went on cramming himself with clover while the poor Free-Trade ass starved to death on thistles.

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Only 25 cents, money back if not cured. Sold by all Druggist.

One Of The Chief Benefit.

No one who considers the Tariff question should overlook the fact that one of the chief benefits of Protection is the assurance it gives of continued and remuneretive employment. A nation should, as far as practicable, do its own work. A country which by paying a slightly higher price for domeftic products keeps its population employed is in a better condition than one that stifles home production for the sake of purchasing at a slightly rate abroad.

Our people should follow the advice of Senator Hanna and not only let well enough alone, but keep on letting well enough alone. We are enjoying unexampled prosperity now, and we should not endanger this by grasping at what would prove to be only a shadow. It is no time to experiment with methods of promoting prosperity when we already have all the prosperity that reasonable people can ask. Denver "Republican."

Worst of All Experiences.

Can anything be worse than to feel that every minute will be your last? Such was the experience of Mrs. S. H. Newson, Decatur, Ala, "For thee years" she writes, "I endured innumer able pain from indigestion, stomach and bowel trouble. Death seemed inevitable when doctors and all remedies failed. At length I was induced to try Electric Bitters and the result was miraculous. I improved at once and now I'm completely recovered." For Liver, Kidney, Stomach and Bowel troubles Electric Bitters is the only medicine. Only 50c. It's guaranteed by all Druggist.

Washsington Letter.

The President has returned to Washington, physically none the worse for a trip that would have completely exhausted a less vigorous constitution, he says himself that he has benefitted by it; he returns to Washington with a keener appreciation of the needs of the great nation for whose welfare he is so largely responsible, and a greater love, if that were possible, for the country which has greeted him on every side with unbounded enthusiasm. In a word, Mr. Roosevelt returns to Washington in closer touch with the great American people. That he feels this is evident from remarks he had made to several friends.

As Mr. Roosevelt again takes up the reins of government he fiends no easy task before him. An appalling scandal has developed in the Postoffice Department during his absence, a scandal which he feared even before he left Washington, but which no political considerations induced him to attempt to smother. Regardless of the fact that the country was approaching a great election, and election which would determine his own political future, he gave orders to probe the irregularites in the Postoffice to the bottom to hew to the line with but one end in view the purification of the service. Warm political friends urged him to permit existing condition to remain undisturbed until after election but he refused. Theodore Roosevelt is alone responsible for the relentless investigation into Postoffice methodist now being pursued and it is with bad grace that partisan papers attempt to cast reflections on an administration which has dared to uncover the sore that it might be healed.

August W. Machen, former general superintendent of free delivery, stands today indicted by a grand Jury on nine separate counts and evidence of other criminality sumcient to secure many more indictments is in the hands of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow and his inspectors. Thomas W. McGregor and C. Elsworth Upton, two of Machen's subordinates and intimate friends, have been arrested for stealing from the Postoffice Department $8'000 their methods having been similar to Machen's. They purchased mail bags in Baltimore, worth less than 50 cents each, and paid for them 90 cents, receiving a commission from the maker of 40 cents on each. Postmaster General Payne, who was himself reluctant to believe that there existed what he would consider actual dishonesty, that is maladministration for personal gain, has been forced to admit that that conditions which the inspectors are daily uncovering are "appalling" and it is believed that the ramifications of Machen's dishonesty will eventually lead the inspectors into the homes of men prominent in state and federal political affairs. The grand jury is now considering the case of Groff brothers, the men who paid Machen a commission on the letterbox fasteners and their conviction is confidently expected. Smith, the man who sold the mail bags to McGregor and Upton will be prosecuted and in every instance as earnest an effort will be made to meet out justice to the bribe givers as to the bribe takers.

Starling Evidens.

Fresh testimony in great quantity is constantly coming in, declaring Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption Coughs and Colds to be unequaled. A recent expression from T. J. Mc Farland Bentonville, Va. serves as example. He writes: "I had Bronchitis for three years and doctored all the time without being benefited. Them I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery, and a few bottles wholly cured me." Equally effective in curing all Lung and Throat troubles, Consumption, Pneumonia and Grip. Guaranteed by all Druggist. Trail bottles free, regular sizes 50c, and $1.00.

Changing The Programme.

The sympathy of the entire country goes out to the Hon. G. E. Roberts, director of the United States mint, and proprietor of the Des Moinos "Register and Leader." Mr. Roberts has been owner of the paper not many months, but in that time he has espoused what is known as "the Iowa idea" in Tariff matters—i.e., the Tariff should be modified so as to diagram trusts. This idea, advanced by the Governor Cummins and ably advocated by the "Register and Leader," has created some disturbance in the policieri circles of the Middle West, and there have been predictions that the next State convention of the Republicans of Iowa would declare for a Tariff policy that would have immense influence upon the policy of the Republican party in the coming session of Congress and in the next Republican national convention.

But there seems to have been change in the programme. In the past week or so Colonel Bryan, as leader of the Democracy, approved of the "Iowa idea." President Roosevelt declared against Tariff revison at the coming session of Congress and especially made it plain that the Tariff had nothing to do with trusts. Secretary Shaw of Iowa and Secretary Root showed at the same time, in address in widely separated parts of the country, that there would be folly in any attempt to change the Tariff at the coming session. Senator Cullom, representing the safe, conservative Protective sentiment of the Middle West, pronounced against any attempt to change the schedules at this time, and Senator Allison, the Iowa leader, who has represented that State for many years in Tariff matters, lifted his voice against revision at this time. Director of the Mint Roberts has hastened home and his arrival has been attenden with the appearance in his newspaper of an interesting editorial, which is being interpreted as a virtual surrender of the "Iowa idea." The editorial commends the speeches of Secretary Root in Boston and of President Roosevelt in Minneapolis, and comes out squarely against any Tariff revision at the coming session of Congress. One of the most sigificant prragraphs in the editorial follows:

"President Roosevelt and Secretary Root have demolished the Democratic idea that the Tariff must be smashed in order to control the trusts. In no State will the Republicans more cordially indorse their utterances than in Iowa. The trusts and the Tariff are only incentally related, in the manner that all business and the Tariff are related, and the plea that is put forth that Tariff revision will destroy trusts is born not so much of any desire to get at the trusts as to get at the tariff. That this is to be the issue in the Presidental campaign is already apparent. It is wise, therefore, as Secretary Root advises, that Republicans concentre their energies to meet it, and not fritter any of them away in a fruitless attempt at Tariff revision in the coming session of Congress, even though some schedules might advantageously be changed."

It appears, therefore, that Mr. Roberts has concluded that direction in the better part of valor. He is now on the other side of the Tariff proposition Governor Cummins is singing rather low with his "Iowa idea." He has builded a great structure to bridge the chasm of our industrial distress, while some one has moved the chasm.

Iowa Republicanism is of the tried and true variety. It is staunch and it is sensible. But just now it is not likely to lead the Republican party into trouble. The party will not be led.—Springfield (Ill.) "News."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

GIBES FOR PUBLISHERS

Simeon Ford's Speech at a Dinner of Newspaper Men.

HIS VIEWS ON RACE SUICIDE.

How Humorist Moralizes on Big Families and Life in Brooklyn—Comments on New York's Mayor Joining "After Dinner Hot Air Brigade." Confesses That Running a Hotel Is a "Cinch."

With a banquet in the Waldorf-Astoria at New York the other night the annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' association was brought to a close. The most lively interest was manifested in the speech of Simeon Ford, New York's new dinner humorist, who, in responding to the toast "How Much Easier It Is to Run a Newspaper Than a Hotel," evoked great laughter and applause, says the New York Herald.

"In my time I have run up against a few editors, a number of reporters and several million advertising solicitors," he said, "but the publisher is a new one to me. I don't even know what a publisher does for a living. I suppose the editor supplies the brains, the reporter the imagination and an occasional fact and the solicitor the dough, and I assume that the publisher is the man who mixes all these things together and produces the newspaper.

"I am not altogether pleased with the toast assigned me. In the first place, it is embarrassing to have attention called to the fact that I am a hotel man, especially when I had hoped to pass among the out of town guests as a plutocrat. Of course hotels, like newspapers, are necessary evils, but so pointed an allusion to my business makes it look as if I was trying to work in a free ad. and that after my lecture I might be expected to pass around among the audience disposing of my photographs.

"There are several toasts in the list which would suit me better—for example, 'The Sins of Publishers.' There is a subject I know something about and upon which I could wax eloquent! Being a hotel keeper,

"I could a tale unfold whose lightest word
Would make each hair to stand on end
Like quills upon the fretful porcupine.

"A number of our local publishers live along the line of a railroad whose sole virtue is that its New York terminus is immediately opposite my barroom door. The railroad is so conducted that passengers alighting therefrom at once seek oblivion and surcease of sorrow. Now, I claim to carry a very choice line of whiskies, and, as for my den and vatted surcease of sorrow, 'one swallow does not make a summer,' but four or five will produce an early spring or possibly a late fall.

"General Taylor's toast is all right—'What Shall We do With Our Sons?' although I think 'What Shall Our Sons Do With Us?' would have been better. Professor Eliot of Harvard and his strenuousness President Roosevelt think we are all shy of sons and that we should at once return to the good old fashioned habit of having twelve or fifteen children. I use the word 'habit' advisedly.

"If either of these misguided theorists had had a quiet heart to heart talk with the mistress beforehand, they never would have sprung this national suicide gag on us. Personally I am not losing any sleep over the question of whether the people of the United States are to be all foreigners in a few generations or not. Posterity, not having done much for me, will have to shift for itself as far as I am concerned. Man must adapt himself to his environments. If Professor Eliot were to start out with twelve or fifteen children looking for a flat in this city, he'd mighty soon change his views and take to keeping canaries or else move over to Brooklyn.

"Speaking of Brooklyn reminds me of the mayor. Some man has recently achieved fame by publicly stating that the mayor and he were schoolboys together. There's nothing so wonderful about that! Somebody had to go to school with the mayor. He couldn't expect to have a school all to himself. I never went to school with him, but I've played tag and still-ponds-no-moving and button-button-whose-got-the-button in the same lot with him, and at that time he was just a plain boy like the rest of us, and when his mother opened the front window and hollered he had to break away and go in or get licked just the same as we did.

"We never dreamed at that time that he would grow up and acquire the mayor habit. He showed no symptoms of it. But time works great changes. And while he grew up and became twice mayor of Brooklyn, then president of Columbia college and later the mayor of our Greater New York fortune frowned on me, and I've had to work for every cent I've got. Nothing fits a man better for life's struggles than a boyhood spent in Brooklyn. After living in Brooklyn all other troubles and privations seem trivial. I spent some years there, and I expect to spend several more, as I own a lot in Greenwood cemetery.

"And now the mayor, not content with all these honors which he has achieved, has joined the after dinner hot air brigade and is trying to take the bread out of the mouths of hard-working orators like me and Job Hedges.

"I don't know that it is 'Easier to Run a Newspaper Than a Hotel.' I only know that running a hotel is a cinch. As I have often said, all a landlord has to do is to open his hotel, and the boarders tell him how to run it."

NEW COLLEGE FRATERNITY.

Only Undergraduates of Law Schools Will Be Eligible.

A new secret Greek letter fraternity named the Sigma Nu Phi, designed to embrace chapters in all the law schools of the United States, filed articles of incorporation at Washington the other day, says the Philadelphia Press. Members of other fraternities will not be admitted. The membership will be confined entirely to undergraduates of law schools and alumni associations and their faculties.

It is purposed ultimately to own a fraternity house in Washington and publish a paper there. The members on occasion of public functions will wear gowns similar to those worn by justices of the United States supreme court. Fraternity rings will be worn instead of fraternity pins. The incorporators are members of the faculty and undergraduates of the National University School of Law.

"Yes, he tried to bring the congregation into harmony with his ideas instead of bringing his ideas into harmony with the congregation."—Exchange.

Foley's Kidney Cure

Cures All Kidney and Bladder Diseases

Foley's Kidney Cure will positively cure any case of Kidney or Bladder disease that is not beyond the reach of medicine. No medicine can do more.

If you notice any irregularities, commence taking *Foley's Kidney Cure* at once and avoid a fatal malady.

A Merchant Cured After Having Given Up Hope.
Foley & Co., Chicago.
Gentlemen:—I was afflicted with Kidney and Bladder trouble for six years and had tried numerous preparations without getting any relief and had given up hope of ever being cured when FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE was recommended to me. After using one bottle I could feel the effect of it, and after taking six fifty-cent bottles, I was cured of Kidney and Bladder trouble and have not felt so well for the past twenty years and I owe it to FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE. James Smith, Bentons Ferry, W. Va.

A Veteran of the Civil War Cured After Ten Years of Suffering.
R. A. Cray, J.P., of Oakville, Ind., writes:—"Most of the time for ten years I was confined to my bed with some disease of the kidneys. It was so severe I could not move part of the time. I consulted the best medical skill available, but got no relief until FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE was recommended to me. I am grateful to be able to say that it entirely cured me."

Refuse Substitutes

Two Sizes, 50 Cents and $1.00

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY

Double Express Service.

EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1st., 1903.

NORTH.

Out:—9-25 a. m. Closes at Office 9 a. m., 2-40 p. m. Closes 1-45 p. m.

In:—12 M., and 6 P. M. (Freight received on night train delivered next morning) except perishables, which are delivered immediately.

SOUTH.

Out: 11-45 a. m. Closes at Office 11 a. m., 5-45 p. m. closes 5 p. m.

In: 9-30 a. m. and 2-40 p. m. (Delivered at once from train)

All express freight delivered promptly when consignees are known or if address is given, otherwise notice mailed.

OFFICE HOURS.

Opens 7-30 a. m. Close 6 p. m.

J. D. Sykes, Agent.

Telegraph Office Hours.

WEEKLY.

Open; 7-30 a. m. Close 9 a. m.

SUNDAY.

8 to 9 a. m. 1 to 2; 5 to 6 p. m.

J. D. Sykes, Manager.

AT THE FIRST SIGN:

That your eyes are hurting, you should visit us. It may mean blindness if you persist in thinking it is nothing, and therefore not worth your time to attend to it. It will only take a little of your time and money to have me test your eyes and fit you properly.

You should not postpone this important matter another day as there is many a man blind today for the simple reason that he insisted on putting the matter off until it was too late.

I also carry a full line of jewelry, watches, silverware &c. Besure to call on me.

THE JEWLER and OPTICIAN,
Poinderter St., Eliz. City,

Rose & Eken.

—ARCHITECTS.—

Raleigh, - - - - N. C.

That House" sent on receipt of ten cents in stamps to pay postage.

FOLLOW THE CROWD

Ever stop to think that whatever pleases a great many people must be very nearly all right? Well, it's so. Follow the crowd and you won't make a mistake.

The crowd is coming our way now. The attraction is our

New Line of Spring Clothing.

Priced moderately too.

We Hope to Notice you in the CROWD.

THE FAIR. The Big Department Store,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

WILL YOU RIDE!

IF SO COME TO US FOR A

BUGGY.

Every piece of material that goes into one of our vehicles is the very best. We have a reputation for fine work, and we give our patrons the worth of their money.

Elizabeth City Buggy Company

F. H. Ziegler,
Successor to John H. Ziegler.
Undertakers' supplies,
From the cheapest to the best. All telegrams promptly attended to.
GRAPESHAD COOLING BOARDS
when desired. The finest hearse in this section. Rosewood, Walnut Cloth-covered and Metalic Casket as Specialty. All kinds of Cabine work done.

A. J. JORDAN,
Tonsorial Artist.
Keenest razors, Best Hones and Straps, and most accomplished Artists to be found in the city.
No. 46 Water St.
Elizabeth City, N C.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

F. CRAIG.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Flora Building, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Practice in State and Federal Courts
Collections a Specialty.

The Formula tells the story:
Grove's Chronic Chill Cure
Not a patent medicine—a thin spirituous liquid, of a pleasant bitter taste, made of
Fluid Extract PERUVIAN BARK
Fluid Extract BLACK ROOT
Fluid Extract DOG WOOD BARK
Fluid Extract POPLAR BARK
Fluid Extract PRICKLY ASH BARK
Fluid Extract SARSAPARILLA
It Cures the Chills that other Chill Tonics Don't Cure.
The Best General Tonic. No Cure, No Pay. Price, 50c.

TESTED BY TIME.

Mrs. Robert Broderick, who resides at 1915 Virginia St., in San Antonio, Texas, tells an experience that will interest every reader; it shows as well that Doan's cures are lasting cures. She says: "Up to the early part of the year 1902 I had been a sufferer from kidney troubles for many years. The pain in my back became worse and worse until it was a daily burden that interfered with every duty. I was much afflicted with headaches and dizzy spells and was unable to rest well nights. In May, 1902, after using Doan's Kidney Pills I made a statement for publication declaring that they had entirely relieved me of the pain in my back. I have since then had a year's time in which to study the effects of the medicine, and while I have had slight touches of the trouble since, the use of the pills has always driven away all signs of the disorder, and I have become convinced of the fact that the first treatment was practically permanent in its effects, and I know that a box of Doan's Kidney Pills kept on hand is a sufficient guarantee against any suffering from the kidneys or back. I should advise every sufferer to take Doan's Kidney Pills, and I know that they will be surprised and pleased with the result."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mrs. Broderick will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

Birds Absolutely Fearless.

When the white man first visited some of the islands of the Southern Hemisphere, he found that many of the animals, especially the birds, were absolutely fearless. Penguins, albatrosses and others paid no attention to the men as they walked along, and when it was desired to photograph a nest and eggs it was frequently necessary to push the nesting albatross from the nest, the bird merely pecking at the intruder. Darwin describes doves at one island he visited as apparently unable to comprehend that man was an enemy. The birds could be shoved from the limbs before they moved, and even attempted to alight upon the heads of the men. In Kerguelen land the birds in some of the extensive rookeries refused to move as the men strode along, holding their ground and pecking so violently at the invaders that they were forced to beat a retreat. These birds had never seen a man before, and failed to recognize him as an enemy.—Scientific American.

Animal Surgery.

The science of animal surgery and medicine is thus proving of the widest benefit to our valuable cage animals and birds and to those which are kept in our homes as pets. The drugs and medicines which are given to man to combat diseases can in a modified way prove of immediate benefit to the animals under our charge. The study of the symptoms of sick animals has always been interesting and more puzzling than those which the doctor observes among his human patients, because there is no way for the animals to explain their pains. Yet, in a way, there is an intelligent animal language which animal doctors are quick in interpreting. Through their sympathy and observation they are quick in discovering what the trouble is with the creature—whether it is a stomach or headache or pain in the throat or leg. In short, they have learned to enter in such close sympathy with the animals that there is almost human intercourse between them.

The Mexican of average size wears a No. 6 boot. N. Y.—24

Black Hair

"I have used your Hair Vigor for five years and am greatly pleased with it. It certainly restores the original color to gray hair. It keeps my hair soft."—Mrs. Helen Kilkenny, New Portland, Me.

Ayer's Hair Vigor has been restoring color to gray hair for fifty years, and it never fails to do this work, either.

You can rely upon it for stopping your hair from falling, for keeping your scalp clean, and for making your hair grow.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

PILES

"I have suffered with piles for thirty-six years. One year ago last April I began taking Cascarets for constipation. In the course of a week I noticed the piles began to disappear and at the end of six weeks they did not trouble me at all. Cascarets have done wonders for me. I am entirely cured and feel like a new man." George Kryder, Napoleon, O.

Best for The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 533

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

When the sun gets big and round,
Hires
Rootbeer
should be around.
A package makes five gallons.
CHARLES E. HIRES CO.
Malvern, Pa.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

OHIO REPUBLICAN TICKET

Myron T. Herrick Nominated For Governor by Acclamation.

RESOLUTIONS FOR ROOSEVELT

The Platform Commends the President's Adherence to McKinley's Policies, and Favors His Nomination in 1904—The Re-Election of Senator Hanna Declared to Be a National Demand.

Columbus, Ohio.—The Republican convention adopted its resolutions and named its candidates. The resolutions commended State and National administrations, making a brief allusion to Mr. Roosevelt, which ended by saying: "We favor his nomination for President in 1904." Of the junior Senator from Ohio the resolution said: "The re-election of Senator Hanna is a distinct National demand upon our State."

The nomination of Myron T. Herrick for Governor was made by acclamation, the result of a stirring speech by Albert Douglas, of Chillicothe. Herrick was brought before the convention and received a stirring ovation, to which he responded with a brief speech. Harding's nomination to the second place on the ticket was made with as much unanimity as Herrick for Governor. The remainder of the ticket chosen was as follows:

Auditor, W. D. Guilbert, Noble; Treasurer, W. S. McKinnon, Ashtabula; Attorney-General, Wade H. Ellis, Hamilton; Judge of Supreme Court, A. N. Summers, Clarke; School Commissioner, Edwin A. Jones, Starke; member of Board of Public Works, George H. Watkins, Pike.

Senator Foraker was enthusiastically received when he appeared as the Permanent Chairman. He closed his address with a brilliant eulogy of President Roosevelt, whose triumph next year, he predicted, was a surety.

The report on rules and order of business was then adopted, and the platform was adopted.

The following references to national affairs are contained in the platform:

"We commend President Roosevelt's fidelity to duty, his adherence to President McKinley's policies, and his unproved ability in his high office, showing him in every way worthy of election by the people to be their Chief Magistrate. We favor his nomination for President in 1904.

"Nearly $3,000,000,000 paid to pensioners since the Republican party came into power almost all of it under legislation enacted without a dissenting Republican vote in Congress, but always against Democratic further liberality was evidenced by the pension legislation of the last Congress.

"The protective tariff policy of the Republican party has made the United States the greatest industrial nation, astonished the world with the tremendous development of our boundless resources; has added vastly to our foreign commerce; has greatly increased the prosperity of the farmer, and has advanced American labor to the best scale of living ever attained. We oppose all attacks upon this policy, whatever the pretext, as tending to bring back the disastrous days of Democratic tariff revision and free trade. Changing conditions and the possible benefits of reciprocity may call for timely readjustment of schedules, but protection as a principle and as a policy must be administered by the friends of American prosperity and must not be sacrificed.

"Combinations for the monopoly of trade and kindred unlawful purposes are directly amenable to penalties provided by Republican legislation and their vigorous enforcement in the courts. No worthy interest is imperiled, but whatever will work public harm is restrained and that without resort to the Democratic plan of destroying all American industries through tariff revision or otherwise. If further legislation should be found necessary the Republican party can be depended upon to enact and enforce it with equity and safety in every legitimate interest."

COWBOYS KILL WHOLE FAMILY.

Father and Four Sons Shot; Three Cowboys Dead—Wire Fence War.

St. Francis, Kan.—Eight men were killed in a battle between settlers and cowboys. James Berry and his four sons recently came to this county, and each took up a homestead, the five men taking more than a square mile of lands formerly fenced by the cattle kings as ranges. The Berrys were time and again warned off, but refused to go. Wire fences were strung around their place by the cattlemen and they were warned not to cut the strands, but whenever necessary they cut them.

A few days ago, while returning to their homes from a trip to this town, they found their property again fenced in, and, leaving their horses, they cut the wires. Just as they had finished the cutting a gang of fifteen cowboys rode over a hill and, without saying a word, began firing at the Berrys, who jumped on their horses and escaped. John, the eldest boy, being badly wounded.

Soon after the Berrys reached their home the cowboys dashed up, and, before they could reach cover, the father and one son were killed. The remaining three reached the cabin, and, getting their rifles, returned the fire. They killed three of the cowboys and were themselves killed.

The settlers are much worked up over the murders and are banding together for protection.

OVER $400,000 IN REED ESTATE.

Former Speaker Leaves That Amount After Payment of Debts.

New York City.—The late Thomas B. Reed, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, according to the official report, left a personal estate valued at $431,009, after providing for the payments of debts and the expenses of administration. The gross personalty amounted to $629,533, consisting chiefly of stocks and securities. By his will Mr. Reed's property goes to his wife.

Sporting Brevities.

There are over 200 horses in training at the Columbus, Ohio, track.

The American Power Boat Association has been formed at New York City.

The Chicago Riding and Driving Club will shortly occupy a $40,000 club house.

Yale beat Harvard by a half point for chief honors in the intercollegiate championships.

Hugh McLean has defeated Bobby Walthour in a twenty-mile motor paced race at the Coliseum at Providence, R. I.

Mr. G. L. Watson believes the Shamrock III. the best of the cup challengers, and that she has a good chance of winning.

In Ohio they have formed a trotting circuit, composed of Mansfield, Mt. Vernon, Dayton, Bucyrus, Tiffin, Marion and Sandusky.

Canadian horsemen are moving to rehabilitate the Canadian Jockey Club, which means that some first-class racing is likely to result in that country.

Franklyn Geoghegan, of the Capitol Hill Club, at Washington, has won the Southern tennis championship by defeating Raymond D. Little, of New York.

HAVOC OF FOREST FIRES

Destructive Flames in New York State, New England and Canada.

Damage to Property Up in the Millions—Game Animals and Birds Killed by the Thousands.

New York City.—Reports from the northeastern counties of New York, from all the New England States and from Canada, show that the property loss by the forest fires will go well into the millions. Villages in Maine and in New Brunswick, Canada, have been wiped out, but, so far as known, two women near St. John, N. B., are the only victims of the flames.

Definite information is lacking from the Adirondack counties. It is known that great tracts of woodland have been swept by fire in eight counties, that hotels and cottages have been burned, and that thousands of game birds and animals have been destroyed.

Estimates place the loss at from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 in New York State. In Maine the forest fires are fiercest, have wiped out small settlements and devastated great areas of timber land. The damage to property is estimated at $2,000,000, and the crops of the farmers may be a total failure from drouth. In the rest of New England the forest fires have caused a loss of $1,000,000.

The greatest loss in all probability will be in Canada, as the fires cover 1000 miles of territory. The damage so far reported is greatest near St. John, N. B. One village was wholly destroyed and 200 persons are homeless. Two women, in trying to save their cows, were caught in the flames.

From New Brunswick the fires have extended southwest through the Province of Quebec, and news came of forest lands ablaze in Ontario. The entire section of the country northeast from New York has had no rain for a month, and in some places for six weeks. The latest news had no promise that the fires would be checked.

The smoke that spread over the whole of this portion of the country was everywhere reported to be particularly irritating to eyes and throats.

The Devastated Area.

Washington, D. C.—The United States Weather Bureau saw no relief from the lurid pall of smoke which had settled over the entire eastern section of the country on the Atlantic side of the Alleghanies and as far south as Washington. Nothing but wind or rain would dissipate the smoke, which was caused by the great New York and New England forest fires, and neither wind nor rain could be predicted for shortly, according to the reports received from Weather Bureau stations throughout the smoke affected country. The area covered by the forest fires was declared to be something less than 200,000 square miles, the burned area, of course, being much less than this amount.

ROOSEVELT IN WASHINGTON.

During His Tour He Traveled 14,000 Miles and Made 265 Speeches.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt returned to Washington from his trip of more than two months' duration throughout the West. He was given a hearty reception by the people of the capital, who lined the sidewalks as his carriage, escorted by the battalion of High School cadets, was driven to the White House. He looked the picture of health.

A large crowd of people repaired to the rear of the White House, where the Marine Band gave a concert in honor of the arrival home of the Chief Executive. The President made a brief speech to the gathering, saying:

"My friends and neighbors, I thank you very, very much for coming here to greet me this afternoon, and I have appreciated more than I can say the welcome back home that I have received to-day. I have been absent over two months and I have traveled many miles. During this time one thing has struck me, and that is the substantialness of the American people. One can travel from ocean to ocean and from Canada to the Gulf and always be at home among one's fellow-Americans. I thank you again, my friends, and now I am going in to my own folks."

Mr. Roosevelt and his party traveled over 14,000 miles on railroads and several hundred miles in stage coaches and carriages, but not an accident marred their journey. During the sixty-five days that he spent on the road he made 265 speeches. One of the features of the trip was the non-partisan spirit displayed in the reception of the President everywhere. The crowds in the different places visited were orderly and friendly, and gave the Secret Service men little cause for concern.

WOMEN WATCHED LYNCHING.

Negro Hanged to a Telegraph Pole on a Crowded Street.

Greenville, Miss.—John Dennis, colored, was lynched here by 200 men. The negro had attempted to assault a young lady who was returning home from the telephone exchange where she worked.

While the streets were crowded with women shoppers the men went to the jail, demanded admittance and were refused. Securing a railway rail they battered down the door of the prison.

Dennis was taken to the telephone exchange and hanged on the cross-arm of a telephone pole. Many women witnessed the lynching. The negro only asked time to pray.

Richmond's New Cathedral.

The cornerstone of the new Catholic Cathedral, at Richmond, Va., was laid with elaborate ceremony.

Ten Years For a Lyncher.

Samuel Mitchell, white, who led the mob that lynched Thomas Gilyard, a negro, at Joplin, Mo., recently, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Gilyard killed a policeman who was trying to arrest him.

Bid For Raising the Main Rejected.

The Secretary of the Treasury, at Havana, Cuba, rejected the bid of Tiburcio Castaneda, the only one received, for the raising of the Maine. The Secretary will again advertise for bids.

The National Game.

Louis Lepine is hitting the ball hard for Rochester.

The once mighty Lajoie has been hitting at a .200 clip this season.

Baltimore has signed Bert Myers to play second base in place of Fox.

Hickman continues to win games for the Clevelands by his fine stick work.

Tinker, of the Chicago Nationals, plays his position after the style of Dahlen.

Fultz and Keeler are in poor shape and doing little batting for the New York Americans.

Pittsburg's outfield, Clarke, Beaumont and Sebring, are all left-handed batters, and each of them is a right-handed thrower.

The Eastern League is prospering this season. It is said that Hanlon will clear over $10,000 in that baseball graveyard—Baltimore.

Billy Hallman and Kid Gleason joined the Philadelphia Nationals in 1888 as a battery. Now they are again playing on the same team.

Nearly all the minor league clubs are now engaged in cutting down their teams to thirteen men. Twelve men is as much as any small club ought to carry.

CITY WRECKED BY TORNADO

Almost 100 Lives Instantly Snuffed Out at Gainesville, Ga.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN VICTIMS

The Cyclone Came Out of a Clear Sky and Turned Night Into Day—Cotton Mill Operatives Buried Under the Machinery—200 Homes Demolished—Men Blown Over Tree Tops—Rescue Work.

Gainesville, Ga.—Within the space of two minutes a tornado dealt death and destruction to the city of Gainesville and environs, killing at least 100 people, wounding 150 more and leveling 100 cottages to the ground and tearing two stories off the factory of the Gainesville Cotton Mill.

Of the killed probably two-thirds were women and children, who were operatives in the cotton mills. The death list includes only six negroes.

Eighteen persons were killed in the city between the centre of the town and the railroad station, where five large stores were blown down. The storm had driven many persons into these stores for refuge.

The cotton mill was a three-story building. The first story was left standing, but badly wrecked. The second and third floors were completely demolished, and thirty-two employes were caught under the wreckage and mangled.

The tornado struck the town from the south at 12.45 o'clock. It came out of an almost clear sky. It dropped almost unnoticed. Before any one realized what was happening it had ripped down brick buildings, frame houses, churches and school buildings as if they were structures of paper. The tornado was accompanied by a frightful roar, and the day was turned into night. As people fled from the storm they were caught up from the ground and hurled forward at a frightful speed, some of them over trees and houses for long distances. A number of houses were torn into fragments; others were lifted from their foundations and carried intact for blocks; roofs sailed like leaves in the air and were carried far beyond the city limits.

People on the streets fled into the stores, only to have the big brick buildings come crashing down upon them.

After destroying the Gainesville Cotton Mill the tornado swept around the outskirts of the city to the suburb of New Holland, two miles away, where are located the Pacolet Cotton Mills, one of the largest institutions of this character in the South.

The plant of the Pacolet Company was not seriously damaged, but probably 100 cottages standing near-by, occupied by operatives, were completely demolished, killing thirty-three people. These were mostly women and children, as the heads of families were nearly all in the factory at work.

The property loss at the Pacolet Mills occasioned by the destruction of the cottages and outbuildings is estimated at $75,000. The Gainesville Cotton Mills are damaged to the extent of $40,000.

The store of Joseph Logan, near the Gainesville Cotton Mills, was crushed to ruins by the wind, and eight men who had taken refuge in it were instantly killed.

The Jones' general store met a similar fate, and in the ruins two people, one man and one woman, were crushed to death. The woman was Mrs. Jones, wife of the proprietor.

The roof of the electric car barn was lifted and the building badly damaged, the Southern depot was blown down, the Gainesville Iron Works were demolished and it is believed several persons are dead in the ruins; the Gainesville Cotton Oil Mills were blown down; the old Piedmont Hotel, now used as a school, was razed, and half a dozen persons are dead in the ruins; the Richmond Hotel was wrecked and several persons perished with it.

In the negro section of the town seventy-five cottages, a school house and a church were blown away.

Arlington and Brenau Colleges were out of the track of the tornado and were not damaged.

Dr. Smith, city physician, says he has visited 100 wounded, and has personally seen 100 dead.

The local physicians were unable to cope with the situation, and surgeons and medical supplies were ordered sent from Atlanta.

A meeting was held to organize a relief committee, at which it was decided to issue an appeal to the public for funds to assist the mill operatives who are thrown out of work.

Gainesville, it is stated, can take care of those now suffering, but there will be considerable distress occasioned by the closing down of the mills.

Physicians who have assisted in the work of relief say that the scenes at the mills were appalling, the victims being crushed and mangled in every conceivable manner.

As soon as the storm had razed the buildings those who were not disabled immediately went to work at rescuing the victims. All the stores in the business section that were not hit closed their doors, and every male citizen who could lend a hand promptly joined in the work of rescue. A fire started in the ruins of one of the stores, but it was extinguished.

Though the tornado was followed by a furious rain, this ceased within an hour, the clouds disappeared and the wind went down. The sun shone brightly all the afternoon—in striking contrast to the terrible scene at midday.

Sixteen Negroes Drown.

Sixteen negroes composing two families of cotton plantation hands were drowned in the Mississippi River near Pecan Point, forty miles north of Memphis, Tenn. They left the Chiles plantation after dark in two skiffs, waves from a passing vessel capsized the frail boats, and all hands save one went down. A lad, Will Bell, escaped by clinging to an oar.

Cuba Increases Duty on Coffee.

President Palma, of Cuba, has signed the act increasing the duty on coffee.

Press Censor Shot Dead.

Captain Sir Henry Hulse, who was press censor in the latter part of the South African war, and was a friend of King Edward, was found shot dead in his bedroom at Johannesburg.

European Squadron to Visit Kiel.

President Roosevelt has ordered the European Squadron of the American Navy to go to Kiel, Germany, for the regatta.

Russian Force in Constantinople.

A force of 150 Russian bluejackets was landed at Constantinople, Turkey, to form a guard for the embassy.

A Manila Defaulter Caught.

Under indictment for embezzlement of $9000 at Manila, John Stringer, a bank cashier, was arrested at Seattle, Wash.

Woman Accused of Three Murders.

Suspected of causing the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. John Murphy and their baby, Mrs. Mary McknIght was arrested at Grayling, Mich.

May Collect an Inheritance Tax.

The right of the Government to collect an inheritance tax on a bequest to a municipality has been affirmed by the United States Supreme Court.

CROP LOSS $40,000,000

The Damage Done by the Floods in the West.

More Harm Done to Corn Than Wheat in Kansas—Continued Wet Weather Prevents Cultivation.

New York City.—A special dispatch to the Tribune from Topeka, Kan., says:

It is estimated that the total damage to crops and live stock in the Kaw Valley will be in the neighborhood of $40,000,000.

The damage to the wheat crop of this State from the flood will not be nearly as great as many have estimated. In the first place, many of the great wheat counties were not in the flood district. The flood originated in the wheat belt, but came through only the eastern part of it. Then the upland wheat is entirely free from the effects of the flood, even in the flooded counties. Of course, in the bottoms, where a swift current has washed over the fields the crops are destroyed, but such fields probably will not aggregate a third of the acreage in the flooded counties, while they will amount to only a small per cent. of the total acreage of the State.

A great danger to the wheat crop is that the continued cold, wet weather has caused the wheat to rust. Whether this is the case cannot be ascertained on account of the condition of the telegraph wires, but it is probable that considerable wheat rusted.

The damage to the corn has probably been greater than that to the wheat. Not nearly all the corn has been planted, because of the wet weather, but a great deal which has been planted has either been washed up or covered so deep that it will not grow, and much of that which remains is so weedy because of the continued wet weather that it will be almost impossible to get the weeds out. If it stops raining and dries out within a few days considerable corn may yet be planted, but it looks as though the acreages of good corn will be greatly cut down. The flooded counties were nearly all big corn producers. Governor Bailey says he has only a small part of his corn crop in on his farm in Nemaha County, and does not know whether he will get it in or not.

"I saw many fields in coming around from Kansas City the other day," he said, "that are worthless because of the weeds. It has been impossible to cultivate them on account of the wet weather. If what corn I have in on my place is like that I shall simply have it blacklisted between the furrows and cover up corn, weeds and all. That is the only way to get rid of the mud."

FERRIS WHEEL SOLD.

The Famous Chicago Fair Attraction Brings Only $1800 at Auction.

Chicago.—The Ferris wheel had rather an ignominious fate in Judge Chytraus's court when nobody could be found who was willing to pay more than $1800 for it—engines and buildings, boilers and all. Attorney H. M. Seligman, who represents a firm of junk dealers, bid $1800 for the wheel, and as the only other offer was $800, it was accepted.

The Ferris wheel cost $362,000, and was one of the wonders of the World's Fair. There are $300,000 in bonds outstanding against it and an indebtedness approximating $100,000, which the $1800 bid will help to liquidate. The wheel is now standing in Ferris Wheel Park on the north side.

DOES NOT BLAME RUSSIA.

Ambassador McCormick Exonerates in Kishineff Massacre.

New York City.—"The news from Kishineff was received just as I was leaving Russia," said Ambassador McCormick, when he landed from the Kronzprinz Wilhelm. "I suppose that the news came to St. Petersburg in the same way that it came here. I had not been instructed by the United States Government to take any action.

"I do not believe that Russia fathered the attacks on the Jews, or that the Russian Government condoned them in any way."

Asked if the law would be enforced and those responsible for the outrages punished the Ambassador replied: "That remains to be seen."

BOY HERO LOSES HIS LIFE.

Tried to Save Two Children From Burning to Death—Attempt Failed.

Clinton, Ind.—Benjamin Van Houten, a farmer west of Clinton, lost three children in a fire. He was working some distance from the house when the structure caught fire. His oldest son, thirteen, was working in the field. The boy hastened to the rescue of his brother and sister, aged four and six, who were in the house. He broke in the door, but was unable to reach the children, who were soon burned to death.

The rescuer was dragged from the house by neighbors, but he died in a few minutes.

Joke Results in a Girl's Suicide.

Mary McAndrew, aged seventeen years, who is employed at one of the factories at Scranton, Pa., felt ill and to tease her the other employes of the factory told her that she was getting smallpox, that disease being epidemic. This so worried the girl that she went home and her mother went to get a doctor for her. As soon as the mother left the house the girl swallowed two ounces of carbolic acid. She died three hours later.

Sailors Hanged For Sea Murder.

Gustave Rau, a German, and William Smith, an American, seamen of the British bark Veronica, from Ship Island, Miss., who were sentenced to death on May 14 for the murder of Captain Shaw and six members of the crew, were hanged at Liverpool, England. Rau protested his innocence on the scaffold.

Curzon May Remain Viceroy.

Lord Curzon's term as Viceroy of India, which expires next September, will be extended for two years.

Minor Mention.

The volume of trade in Manchuria has doubled in five years.

The twenty-seven railway bridges on the Uganda (Africa) road are American.

Pneumonia has become so prevalent in Chicago that it approaches an epidemic.

Failure of crops, disease among the cattle and over-population are causing acute distress in Java.

Within six months 120 new companies have been incorporated whose stock aggregates $1,500,000,000.

Rich asbestos mines have been discovered near Irkutsk, Siberia.

In the schools of France one child in four, of both sexes, is a nail biter.

The International Association of Machinists, which has been in session in Milwaukee, Wis., adjourned to meet at Boston, Mass., in 1905.

The gold fever is raging in Africa, attracting men to the regions adjoining Khartum, where copper and gold also exist in paying quantities.

Citizens of Northampton, Mass., are already interesting themselves in the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the town next year.

TORONTO BANKERS FAIL

Liabilities of A. E. Ames & Co. Estimated at $10,000,000.

DECLINE IN STOCKS THE CAUSE

A Heavy Fall in Canadian Securities Brought on the Collapse of the Firm—Montreal Has a Panic and Hundreds Lose All They Possessed—The Failure's Effect in Boston—New York Escapes.

Toronto, Ont.—A. E. Ames & Co., bankers and brokers, have closed their doors. The firm in times past has had large dealings with Boston brokers.

Mr. Ames, its head, is a son-in-law of Senator George A. Cox, of Toronto, one of the leading financiers in Canada. Senator Cox is President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Canadian Life Insurance Company and other concerns, besides being Vice-President of the Dominion Coal Company and Dominion Steel and Iron Company, immense companies formed largely by Boston money. Of late the control of the coal and iron companies is supposed to have been largely held in Toronto.

Dominion Steel common, purchased around $70, is selling at $15 a share. Twin City, which has declined from 128 to 92, was another stock held in large blocks by the firm's clients.

The last statement of the Savings Bank Department of the firm showed $200,000 on deposit. It is impossible to figure the firm's total liability at the present time owing to the wild fluctuations in the prices of securities in which the company and its clients are heavily interested.

It is stated on good authority that Mr. Ames has put $1,000,000 into the business, and the other members of the firm, A. R. Tudhope, E. D. Fraser and A. E. Wallace, sums aggregating nearly the same amount.

It is known that one of the Toronto banks recently advanced $200,000 to Ames & Co. in the hope the amount would be sufficient to tide over the firm. The bank is well protected, however, and will not suffer.

Ten million dollars is the amount of the firm's liabilities, as generally agreed upon by bankers and brokers. Against this amount the company holds securities which in any half normal condition of the market would be ample.

The suspension of Ames & Co. will have no effect on the many institutions in which Mr. Ames is interested, except, perhaps, his withdrawal from the presidency of the Metropolitan Bank. Two or three years ago successful coups brought him handsome results. The tide of fortune turned a few months ago, when the stock of companies in which he was interested began to decline.

Montreal, Que.—The worst panic in the history of the Montreal stock market was caused by the announcement of the failure of A. E. Ames & Co., of Toronto, which resulted in the bottom falling out entirely. Prices declined to the lowest level of the year. Hundreds in Montreal have lost all they possessed, and among these are a number of well-to-do people who had gone deeply into Dominion Coal and Iron on the strength of the great Canadian names connected therewith.

Boston, Mass.—News of the failure of A. E. Ames & Co., of Toronto, threw the Canadian stocks listed on the Boston Stock Exchange into complete demoralization. The firm several weeks ago cleared up practically all its interests here.

New York City.—Wall Street was not affected adversely by the report of the big failure in Toronto. The local correspondents of the house said that the general impression was that preparations had been made here for the collapse of the Canadian brokers. The firm had a commercial rating of more than $1,000,000.

HAWAIIAN LAW UPHELD.

Islands' Old Laws in Force Until Congress Enacted Others.

Washington, D. C.—The United States Supreme Court, in an opinion by Justice Brown, decided the case of the Territory of Hawaii against Osaki Mankichi, a Japanese, who was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment under the laws of old Hawaiian Republic, adversely to the claim of the prisoner that his conviction was illegal and invalid. The conviction took place after the resolution of annexation was adopted by Congress and before the passage of the act creating the Territory of Hawaii and establishing a code of laws for its government. Mankichi was found guilty without indictment by a Grand Jury and by a majority vote of the trial jury. The decision was sharply criticised in dissenting opinions by Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Harlan, in which Justices Brewer and Peckham concurred. Justice White also presented an individual opinion, but concurred in the result.

GREAT SALT LAKE GOINC.

Level Constantly Dropping Despite a Heavy Rainfall.

Salt Lake, Utah.—Great Salt Lake is doomed. Readings taken by United States Section Director Hyatt show that despite the unprecedented rainfall of the last three weeks the lake is two feet six inches below normal.

The readings amazed Dr. Hyatt, who expected, in view of the heavy precipitation, that a rise would be shown. Scientists are puzzled by the drying up of the lake. Some attribute it to a subterranean outlet, others to evaporation.

Lincoln's Last Judge to Retire.

Henry C. Caldwell, Federal Judge of the Eighth Circuit Court at Little Rock, Ark., will retire from the bench on June 30. Mr. Caldwell is the only surviving appointee on the bench of President Lincoln, he having been appointed in 1864.

Guam Connected by Cable.

The British cable steamer Anglia, engaged in laying the Commercial Pacific cable, arrived at Guam. She had good weather throughout, and her trip from Manila was entirely successful.

Personal Mention.

Emperor William has declined to accept a legacy of 8500,000 left to him by the Baroness Oppenheim, and has handed the money over to the military charities.

Because he said that all the recent Polish literature is worth nothing, Henry Sienkiewicz, once the idol of Poland, has become its most unpopular citizen.

When General Ludington retired from the Quartermaster's Department he received from the officers who served under him a gold and silver loving cup.

The Crown Princess of Saxony has been given permission to live in Austria provided she resides in a convent.

Emperor William is reported to have said recently that his sons should marry only the women they could love.

Lord Kelvin, who has come before the public again in connection with some scientific discussions in London, has been called "the greatest all-round man of science living."

Congressman Tawney, of Minnesota, is the son of one blacksmith, grandson of another and learned the same trade himself in Mount Pleasant township, near Gettysburg, where he was born in 1855.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2½c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra, $	—	@$	22½
Firsts	21	@	22
Seconds	19½	@	20½
State—Full cream, fancy	—	@	10½
Imitation creamery	17	@	19
Factory, fancy	14½	@	15
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	—	@	11½
Small	—	@	10½
Part skims, good to prime	6	@	6¾
Part skims, common	—	@	3
Full skims	—	@	2
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	17½	@	19
State and Penn	17½	@	18
Western—Choice	16½	@	17½
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1902	2 75	@	2 80
Medium, choice, 1902	—	@	2 30
Pea, choice, 1902	2 30	@	2 35
Red kidney, choice, 1902	3 05	@	3 10
White kidney, choice, 1902	2 70	@	2 75
Yellow eye, choice, 1902	2 40	@	2 45
Lima, Cal., 1902	2 85	@	2 70
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Russet, per bbl	75	@	3 00
Baldwins, per bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Ben Davis, per bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Gano, per bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Strawberries, per qt	2	@	12
Blackberries, per qt	6	@	10
Huckleberries, per qt	10	@	16
Gooseberries, per qt	5	@	8
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	15
Spring chickens, per lb	20	@	25
Roosters, per lb	—	@	10
Turkeys, per lb	10	@	11
Ducks, per pair	70	@	1 00
Geese, per pair	90	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	25	@	35
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	13	@	15
Fowls, Western, per lb	12	@	13
Broilers, Phila., per pair	35	@	40
Ducks, spring, per lb	16½	@	17
Geese, per lb	11	@	12
Squabs, per dozen	1 50	@	2 75
HOPS.			
State, 1902, choice, per lb	23	@	24
1901, choice, per lb	—	@	18
Common to good	15	@	17
Pacific Coast, 1902, choice	22	@	23
1901, choice	—	@	18
Common to good	15	@	17
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	1 05	@	1 10
No. 1, per 100 lb	97½	@	1 00
No. 2, per 100 lb	80	@	87½
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	77½	@	75
Straw, long rye	80	@	95
SUNDRIES.			
Beeswax, prime, per lb	31	@	32
Maple sugar, per lb	9	@	10
Maple syrup, per gallon	60	@	75
Honey, clover, per lb	12	@	14
Extracted, per lb	—	@	7
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, N. C., Rose, per bbl	2 75	@	3 25
Savannah, Rose, per bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Sweets, per basket	1 00	@	1 50
Turnips, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Tomatoes, per carrier	—	@	2 25
Egg plant, per box	1 50	@	3 00
Squash, per bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Peas, per bag	—	@	1 25
Onions, N. O., per bag	2 25	@	2 50
Southern, per basket	1 00	@	1 12
Peppers, per carrier	1 50	@	2 25
Celery, per case	1 50	@	2 50
Lettuce, per bbl	1 00	@	1 50
String beans, per basket	75	@	1 50
Cabbages, per bbl	75	@	1 25
Spinach, per bbl	75	@	1 50
Kale, per bbl	25	@	50
Beets, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	4 00
Carrots, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	2 00
Radishes, per 100 bunches	50	@	1 00
Asparagus, doz. bunches	75	@	4 50
Rhubarb, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 75
Cucumbers, per crate	1 00	@	1 50
Lima beans, per crate	1 00	@	2 00
Parsnips, per bbl	—	@	75
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	3 70	@	4 00
Spring patents	4 30	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	89½
No. 2 red	—	@	88½
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	56½
Oats, No. 2	—	@	39½
No. 2 white	—	@	42½
Rye, Western	—	@	59¾
State	56	@	59
Lard, city	8	@	8½
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	9
Calves, city dressed	8	@	10½
Country dressed	7	@	9½
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 00	@	4 65
Lambs, per 100 lb	6 00	@	8 50
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	5 40	@	6 50
Country dressed, per lb	8½	@	9

FAILURES FEW, DEBTS LARGER.

But One Chicago Failure is Responsible For Latter Feature.

New York City.—Reports to R. G. Dun & Co. show that commercial failures during the month of May in the United States and Canada were exceptionally few in number, 943, compared with 1080 last year, but the aggregate of defaulted indebtedness was $12,314,200, against $9,160,841 in May 1902. Dun's Review says:

Apparently there is an increase of not over one-third in total liabilities, and it might not be unreasonably inferred that the general business situation was unsound. As a matter of fact, however, trade conditions are by no means as unsatisfactory as the thirty-five per cent. increase in liabilities would suggest. Practically, the entire increase is provided by one unfortunate wholesale fruit deal